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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

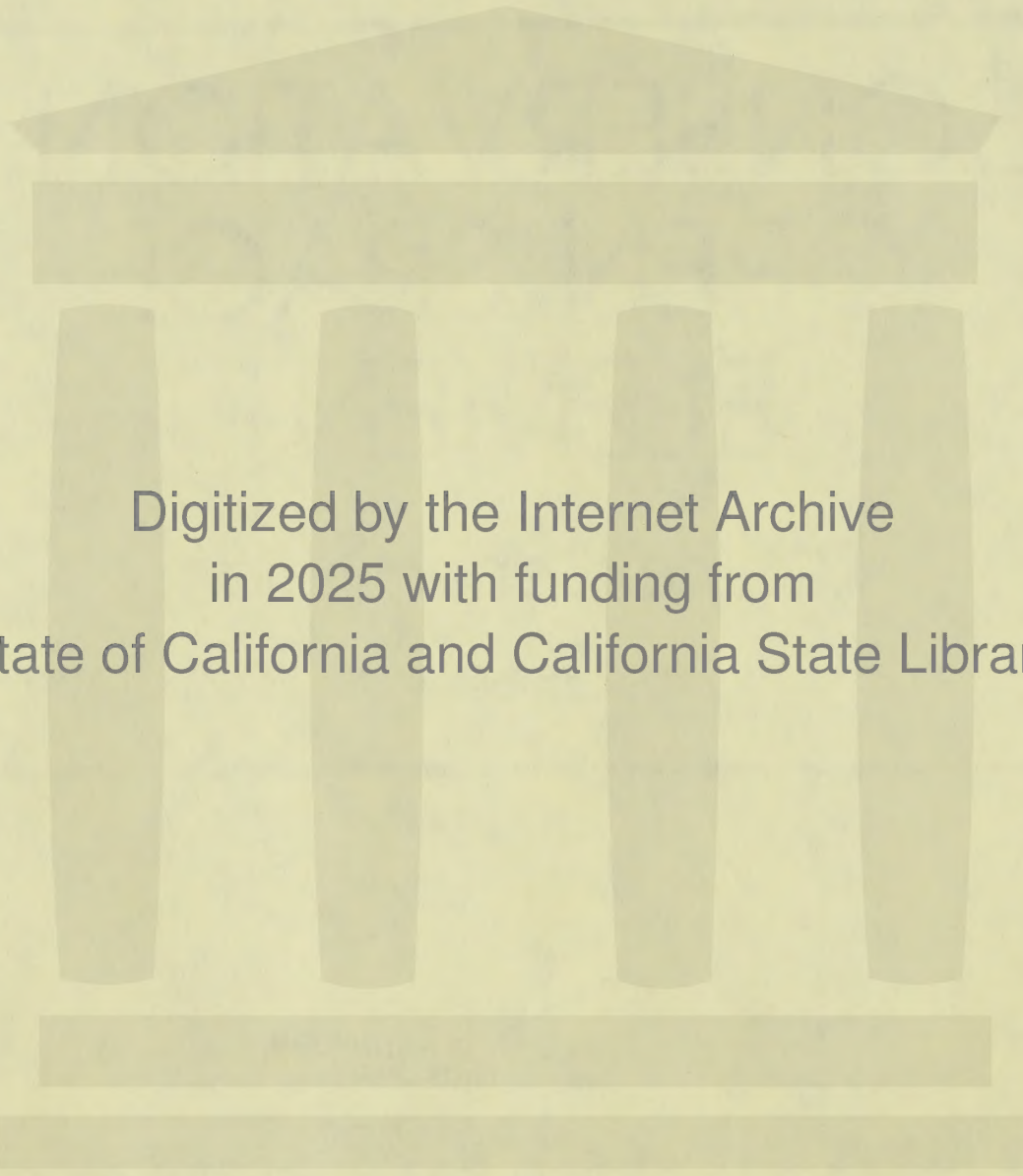
Chino General Plan

December 1990

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

Chino General Plan

December 1990

Prepared by

Community Development Department

Tom P. Nichols, AICP, Director of Community Development
Matthew Boyd, Project Manager

December 1990

CITY OF CHINO

CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

City Council

Fred Aguiar, Mayor
Diane J. Erwin, Mayor Pro Tem
Richard Sawhill, Council Member
Eunice Ulloa, Council Member
Al Yankey, Council Member

Planning Commission

Emil Torkar, Chairman
Pete Garcia, Vice Chairman
Reva Salter
Fred Nerio
Cal Morey
Earl C. Elrod
Kristi Smith

City Manager

Richard D. Rowe

Prepared By

Community Development Department
Earl P. Nelson, A.I.C.P., Director of Community Development
Matthew Bassi, Project Manager

ATTEST:

Richard D. Rowe
Richard D. Rowe, City Clerk

State of California
County of San Bernardino
City of Chino

December 1990

RESOLUTION NO. 90-54

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHINO
ADOPTING A NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND APPROVING THE
1990 UPDATE TO THE CONSERVATION/OPEN SPACE ELEMENT OF
THE CITY OF CHINO GENERAL PLAN.
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 122.

WHEREAS, a draft Conservation/Open Space Element has been prepared in accordance with state law governing the content and intent of the required General Plan Element; and

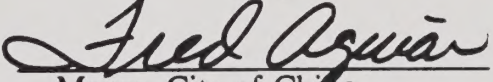
WHEREAS, a community workshop was held on April 11, 1990 to receive citizen input and encourage citizen participation in the formulation of the Conservation/Open Space Element and its proposed goals, policies and action programs; and

WHEREAS, the Development Review Committee reviewed the Element on March 29, 1990 and recommended a Negative Declaration for the project; and

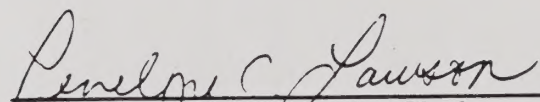
WHEREAS, the Planning Commission discussed the draft Conservation/Open Space Element at a regular public hearing on May 21, 1990 for the purpose of receiving public input; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Chino does hereby adopt the Negative Declaration and approve the 1990 update to the Conservation/Open Space Element of the City of Chino General Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 1990.


Mayor, City of Chino

ATTEST:


Penelope C. Lawson, City Clerk

State of California)
County of San Bernardino)§
City of Chino)

I, Penelope C. Lawson, City Clerk of the City of Chino, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution of the City of Chino was duly adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held on the 19th day of June, 1990, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	AGUIAR, ERWIN, SAWILL, ULLOA, YANKEY
NOES:	Councilmembers:	NONE
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	NONE

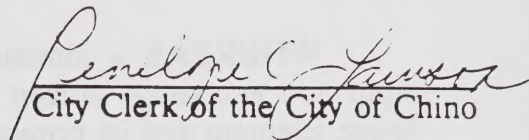

City Clerk of the City of Chino

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Introduction

Brief History of Chino

The City of Chino was incorporated in 1910 as a General Law City. Its roots date back to the early 1800's when Don Antonio Maria Lugo began to purchase land in the area presently known as Chino. In 1841, he was granted the rights to 47,000 acres by the Spanish Government. The land was known as Rancho Santa Ana Del Chino. In 1881, Richard Gird purchased the land from Lugo's heirs and in 1887, subdivided 640 acres into the town site of Chino. The land was used for cattle, horse and sheep grazing as well as crop production and dairy farming. This established the agricultural base of Chino, which continued for several decades.

It wasn't until the Pomona Freeway (Hwy 60) was completed in 1972 that Chino began to change from a predominantly agricultural community to a suburban community with a strong residential, commercial and industrial base. As a result of this change, a need to provide open space, such as parks, and a need to manage the City's natural resources became necessary. Thus, in 1973, the City adopted its first General Plan (the San Bernardino County Conservation/Open Space Element was adopted by reference).

Statutory Authority

In 1970, The State Legislature required that all cities and counties adopt conservation and open space elements as part of their general plan. Government Code Section 65302(d) defines a conservation element as: "one intended for the conservation, development and utilization of natural

resources including: water and its hydraulic force; forests; soils; rivers and other waters; harbors; fisheries; wildlife; minerals and other natural resources." The conservation element may also cover: the reclamation of land and water; the prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters; the regulation of the use of land in stream channels; prevention, control and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches and shores; the protection of watersheds; the location, quantity and quality of the rock, sand and gravel resources; and flood control.

Government Code Section 65302(e) defines open space as: "any parcel or area of land or water, which is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use and is designated on a local, regional or state open space plan." An open space element includes an assessment of the following: open space for the preservation of natural resources; open space used for the managed production of resources; open space for outdoor recreation; and open space for public health and safety.

A general plan may be adopted in any format deemed appropriate by the legislative body (Government Code Section 65301(a)). Typically, each element of a general plan is adopted as a separate document. However, cities may combine elements whose issues are similar and overlap. Combining elements is one way to ensure that internal consistency is maintained. The City has decided to combine the Conservation / Open Space Element into one document.

Relationships to Other Elements

The land use element and the safety element of the general plan will particularly affect the implementation of the conservation/open space element. The land use element designates land for open space and establishes goals and policies for both development and preservation, while the safety element establishes goals and policies for protection of the community from unforeseen risks associated with natural disasters. The policies contained in other elements of the General Plan will affect the quality of life that residents enjoy. The remaining elements have been reviewed during the preparation of the conservation/open space element and the goals, policies and actions in this element reflect the policy direction contained in the rest of the General Plan.

Public Participation

The City of Chino encourages citizen input on development of General Plan goals and policies. A public workshop was conducted on April 11, 1990, to discuss the Conservation / Open Space Element, and to solicit input from residents and other interested parties on conservation and open space issues. Both the Planning Commission and the City Council held public hearings in the adoption of the element.

Organization of the Element

The Conservation/Open Space Element follows the organization established by the City of Chino General Plan Format Guidelines (adopted May 1988). The element has been divided into two main sections: Conservation and Open Space. Each main section contains two primary sections--Background and Goals, Policies and Actions. The Background section describes the

general planning environment, technical information and issues. The Goals, Policies and Actions Section contains the goals, policies and actions to be taken by the City. Following the Goals, Policies and Actions Section is the Implementation Section (actions have been summarized in an implementation table that notes the estimated time frame for completion of each action). The Glossary and the Annotated Bibliography follow the Goals, Policies and Actions.

Sustainable City Approach

As we approach the 21st century, it has been estimated that three billion people (50% of the world's population) will be living in urban areas. The question most often raised, is what impact will this have on the earth's natural resources? Some of the issues facing us include: diminishing oil reserves; destruction of the ozone layer; smog; acid rain; deforestation; wildlife extinction; soil erosion, toxic contamination; groundwater over-drafting and solid waste disposal. One may conclude that solving these problems should be the responsibility of the federal government. In fact, much of the problem solving can be handled and accomplished by local municipalities.

The idea of a sustainable city is fast becoming a reality. A sustainable city is considered to be a social and economic organism which requires a healthy regional ecosystem. Certain resources are required, both "input" and "output" resources. As Michelle Yesney states in her article, The Sustainable City: A Revolution in Urban Evolution, 1989:

"We require energy and materials as inputs, but we also require a resource to receive our gases, our

by-products and wastes once we've used the inputs."

For many years, society has ignored where our by-products and wastes go. This becomes evident as we see many urban landfills become filled to capacity. The idea of sustainability, in its basic context, is about recycling or reusing our "outputs," so that our social and economic living patterns do not deplete the resources our lives depend upon. We need to understand the relationship between our "input" and "output" resources.

There are three areas that Chino can focus on to achieve a more sustainable environment: 1) Conserving the natural environment by preventing unnecessary use and degradation of resources through improved efficiency and resource protection; 2) conserving the built environment (which includes everything made out of natural resources and energy from roads and buildings to cans and newspapers) by extending its lifespan and recycling what we use; and 3) reshaping the built environment by using land-use and transportation decision-making to contain urban sprawl.

In preparing this document, the goals, policies and action programs proposed were developed to help achieve a more sustainable environment. Although not every issue required under state law can easily conform to the sustainable philosophy, every effort was made to address those issues which are found to conform to this philosophy. Ultimately, the programs implemented will help the environment and should improve the quality of life for both Chino residents and Chino's regional neighbors.

Agricultural Resources

Background

Introduction

Agriculture in Chino dates back to 1841, when the land granted to Don Antonio Maria Lugo by the Spanish Government, was used for agricultural production. Even after the town site of Chino was established by Richard Gird in 1881, the area was maintained in agricultural production. Dominant agricultural activities included: dairy farming; crop production of sugar beets, grains, fruits, nuts and vegetables; and grazing of sheep, horse and cattle. Agriculture was further intensified in the Chino area, when during the 1950's dairy farmers from the La Palma and Cypress areas in Orange County and Cerritos in Los Angeles County, were forced to move east. The Chino Valley was a prime location to relocate, because it was the closest remaining agricultural area to the Los Angeles market. It also had an abundant water supply, rich soil and was zoned for agriculture (a majority of these owners located in what is now known as the San Bernardino County Dairy Preserve).

The loss of agricultural land to urbanization has been a continuing occurrence in California for many decades. Realizing the social and economic impacts of diminishing agricultural lands, the State of California enacted the "California Land Conservation Act of 1965," also known as "The Williamson Act." The purpose of the Act was to encourage property owners to continue the agricultural use of their land, rather than converting it to nonagricultural uses. This was achieved by giving owners a reduction in their property taxes in exchange for long-

term commitments to retain their land in agricultural use.

Technical Information

There are approximately 115 acres currently under Williamson Act Contracts within city limits. The contracts are located within the East Chino and Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan areas (Figure V - 1). At some time in the future, however, owners may decide to cancel their contracts and file a notice of non-renewal (see glossary for definition).

Most of the agricultural land in the City, whether under contract or not, is used for dairy farming and crop production (this includes the California Institution for Men). According to the U.C. Cooperative Extension Service, there are five (5) basic crop types grown in the City. They are vegetable crops, field crops, seed crops, nursery crops and fruit and nut crops. Their locations have been mapped and are shown in Figure V - 2. All of these properties are currently zoned and planned for non-agricultural land uses.

Agricultural production in Chino can be attributed to its rich soil. As noted in the Soils Resources section of this chapter, much of the City is characterized by Grade I and Grade II soil (good to excellent soil for agricultural production). Much of the land under agricultural production has been categorized as either "prime farmland" or "farmland of statewide importance" by the California Department of Conservation.

Issues

The loss of agricultural land to urbanization is an important issue. This loss can result in negative fiscal impacts, depending on the type and intensity of agriculture. In a cultural and historical sense, the loss of

agriculture can sever ties with one's origin or past. On the other hand, the continued use of land for agriculture along with non-agricultural uses, can create noise, odor and land use conflicts. Agricultural production can also create significant environmental concerns, such as groundwater contamination.

The City recognizes that much of the land used for intense agricultural production will probably transition to urban uses. Realizing the benefits of planning land uses ahead of development, the City has adopted the East Chino Specific Plan and is currently preparing the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan. Both planning areas contain much of the land under agricultural production. In order to preserve agricultural production in these areas (at the property owners discretion), both plans contain a "right to farm" provision that allows agricultural production to continue indefinitely. Other properties under crop production, and not part of the two specific plan areas, should also be encouraged to continue their operations. Because of local economic benefits and community heritage, the City may take an active role in promoting these areas and encourage their continued agricultural uses.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making land use decisions regarding agricultural uses and provide direction for future decision.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-1

Agricultural Preservation

To preserve and protect land devoted to agricultural uses and to promote activities to help achieve self sustainment.

POLICY P5-1.1

Continued Agricultural Production

To encourage property owners with land under agricultural and crop production to continue agricultural operations.

ACTION A5-1.1.1

Right to Farm Ordinance

The City shall prepare an ordinance amendment which permits agricultural property owners the right to continue agricultural practices until their property is developed. (Applicable to properties not within the Eucalyptus Business Park or East Chino Specific Plans.)

ACTION A5-1.1.2

Support CIM Programs

The City should support the California Institution for Men (CIM) programs/activities that encourage continued agriculture practices on CIM property.

POLICY P5-1.2

County Dairy Preserve

To encourage the continued operation and production of agriculture in the area designated as the San Bernardino County Dairy Preserve.

ACTION A5-1.2.1

Honor Existing Williamson Act Contracts East of Euclid Avenue

The City shall honor and encourage the maintenance of Williamson Act Contracts for properties east of Euclid Avenue, that may be annexed into the City.

POLICY P5-1.3

Encourage Buffer Zones

To encourage the use of buffer zones that minimize conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural uses.

ACTION A5-1.3.1

Agricultural/Animal Setback Ordinance

The City shall continue to enforce its agricultural/ animal setback ordinance while encouraging dense buffer zones in the form of landscaping and walls between agricultural and non-agricultural uses.

POLICY P5-1.4

Use of SCE Easements

To encourage crop production in the Southern California Edison easements.

ACTION A5-1.4.1

Memorandum of Agreement With SCE

The City shall pursue the feasibility of entering into a memorandum of agreement with Southern California Edison Company to allow crop production in their easements.

LAND UNDER WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACTS

LEGEND

-  Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan
-  East Chino Specific Plan
-  Active Contracts

Source: East Chino Specific Plan,
Chino Community Development Department (1990)

CITY OF CHINO Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element

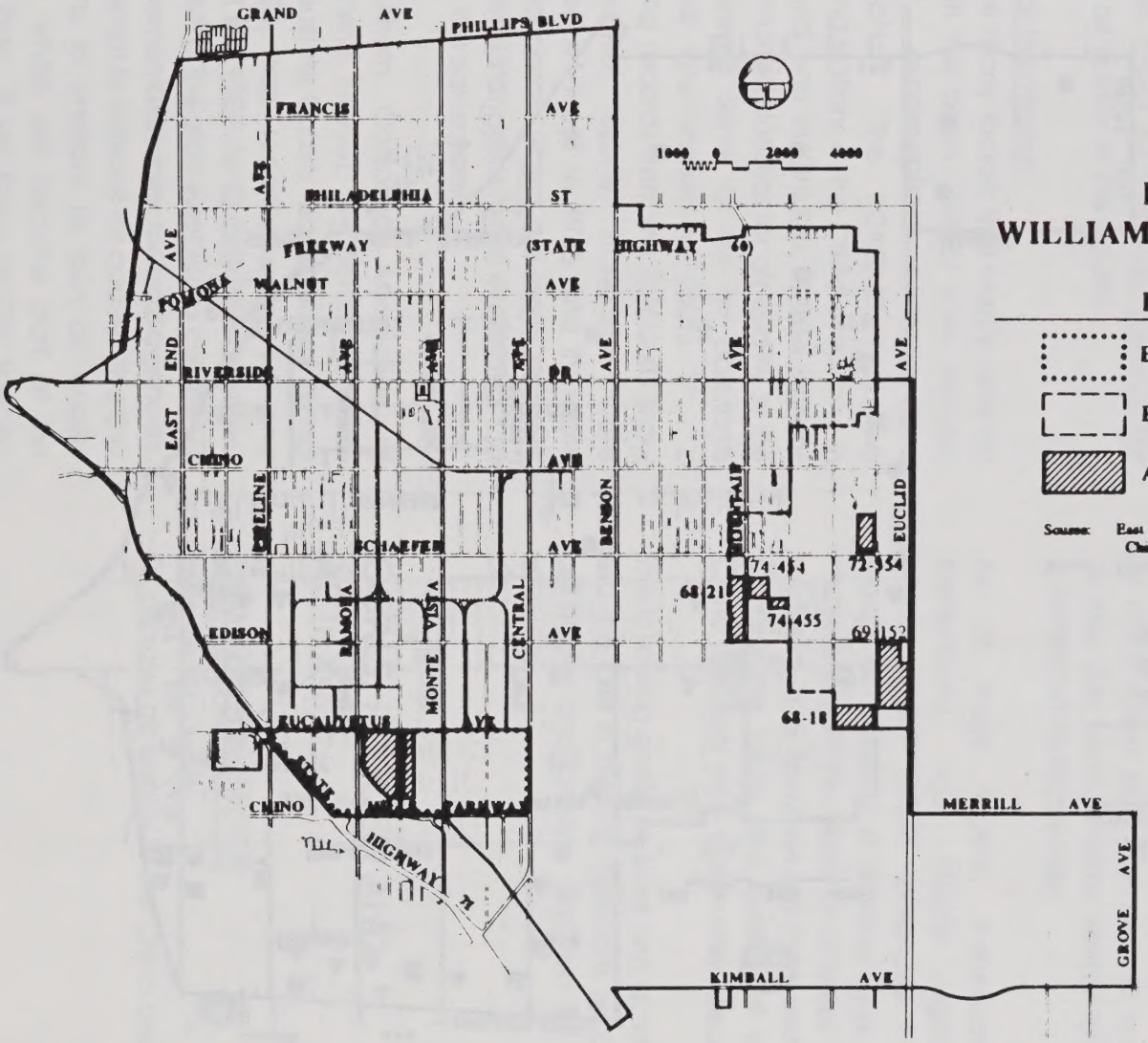


FIGURE V-1

Prepared 12/90

LAND UNDER CROP PRODUCTION

LEGEND

- ▲ Nursery Crops
- Vegetable Crops
- Field Crops

Source: University of California Cooperative Extension Service,
San Bernardino (1990)

CITY OF CHINO

Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element

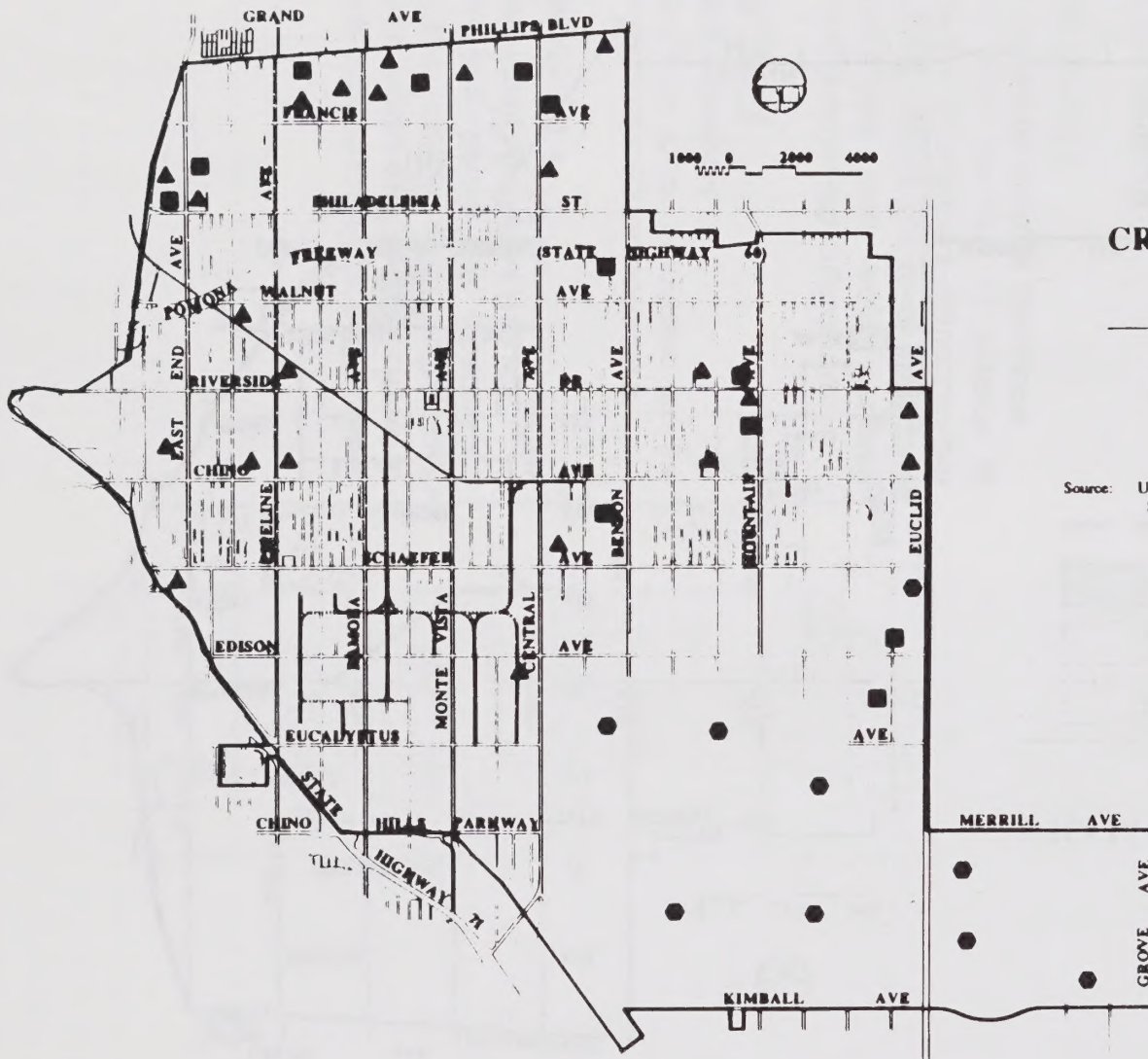


FIGURE V-2

Prepared 12/90

Air Quality Background

Introduction

The City of Chino is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which falls under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD has many important responsibilities, one of which is monitoring air quality in the South Coast Air Basin. It has been noted that the South Coast Air Basin has some of the poorest air quality in the country.

Technical Information

There are many factors that create poor air quality in the basin. Major ones include: industry, automobiles, climate and topography. The SCAQMD has two monitoring stations in the Chino area, one in Norco and one in Ontario. These stations have compiled statistics for air quality in the Chino area. Some of the air pollutants measured are shown in Table V - 1. Monitoring records from the SCAQMD show that federal ozone standards were exceeded 61 times in 1988 and the state ozone standards, which are more stringent than federal standards, were exceeded 135 times for the same year.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), in coordination with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), has recently prepared and adopted the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The plan establishes guidelines and implementation tools for local agencies, in an attempt to improve air quality. The City has plans to prepare its own air quality element, which will become part of the General Plan. It will focus on City specific issues within Chino and recommend

additional mitigation measures to improve local air quality.

Issues

The distribution of land uses add to air quality problems by creating the need for individuals to rely on the automobile. This factor is compounded, when a persons' job is located outside the city they live in. The lack of a coordinated public transit system also adds to the problem. In areas where development activity is high, dust generated at construction sites can add to poor air quality. The same is true for vacant land that is subjected to high winds.

All of these factors, individually or collectively, can create significant environmental health problems. Even though air quality is a regional issue, each municipality in the basin contributes to the problem. If air quality is not improved in the foreseeable future, the quality of life for Chino residents may significantly decrease.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding air quality and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-2

Improve Air Quality

To improve air quality in the Chino area.

POLICY P5-2.1

Regulation XV and 1989 AQMP Compliance

To recognize and comply with all applicable provisions of Regulation XV and the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Southern California Association of Governments.

ACTION A5-2.1.1

Regulation XV and 1989 AQMP Ordinance Amendments

The City shall prepare, adopt and implement the requirements of Regulation XV and the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan.

ACTION A5-2.1.2

Air Quality Element

The City shall prepare and adopt an Air Quality Element that will focus on specific goals and policies to improve air quality in the Chino area.

POLICY P5-2.2

Reduce Dust During Construction

To reduce the amount of dust and particulate matter generated during construction of development projects.

ACTION A5-2.2.1

Enforcement of the City's Standard for Dust Control

The City shall continue to enforce the requirements for reducing dust at construction sites as outlined in the Public Works Department's 1989 Standard Drawing and Specifications Manual.

POLICY P5-2.3

Interim Dust Control Measures

To encourage property owners who have vacant lots in the City to provide interim uses that will decrease dust generated from wind.

ACTION A5-2.3.1

Interim Dust Control Ordinance

The City shall adopt and implement an ordinance amendment (similar to San Bernardino County's Wind-Borne Ordinance) that requires property owners of vacant land to utilize interim dust control measures such as hydroseeding and/or agricultural field crops, until their property can be developed. This ordinance can be combined with the interim erosion control ordinance also proposed in this chapter.

ACTION A5-2.3.2

Use Reclaimed Water for Dust Control

The City shall work with the Chino Basin Municipal Water District to make reclaimed water available for use in dust control.

POLICY P5-2.4

Encourage Employers to Hire Chino Residents

To encourage business owners in Chino, to hire city residents, thus, reducing the amount of commuting trips and ultimately improving air quality.

ACTION A5-2.4.1

Employer Incentive Plan

The City shall pursue the feasibility of offering incentives and bonuses to employers hiring Chino residents, especially those employers that encourage alternative modes of transportation to get to work.

TABLE V - 1

LOCAL AIR QUALITY

Pollutant ¹	Standard		Days Exceeded ²	Maximum Concentration (PPM)
Carbon Monoxide	<u>Federal</u>			
	>	9.5 PPM 8 hours	NM	NM
	>	35 PPM 1 hour	NM	NM
	<u>State</u>			
	>	9.1 PPM 8 hours	NM	---
	>	20 PPM 1 hour	NM	---
Ozone	<u>Federal</u>			
	>	0.12 PPM 1 hour	61	0.25
	<u>State</u>			
	>	0.10 PPM 1 hour	135	---
Nitrogen Dioxide	<u>State</u>			
	>	0.25 PPM 1 hour	NM	NM
Sulfur Dioxide	<u>Federal</u>			
	>	0.14 PPM 24 hours	0	NM
	<u>State</u>			
	>	0.05 PPM 24 hours	---	---
Suspended Particulates	<u>Federal</u>			
	>	150 ug/m ³ ---	2	192
	<u>State</u>			
	>	50 ug/m ³ ---	47	---
Lead (1)	<u>Federal</u>			
	>	1.5 ug/m ³ ---	NM	NM
	<u>State</u>			
	>	1.5 ug/m ³ ---	NM	---
Sulfate	<u>State</u>			
	>	25 ug/m ³ ---	0	21.1

¹ Measures during 1987 at either Norco or Ontario monitoring stations.

² For Suspended Particulates, lead and Sulfate data indicates number of samples (not days) which exceeded standard of 60 parts per million (PPM).

Note: NM = Not Measured at either station.
ug/m³ = Microgram per meter cubed.

Biological Resources

Background

Introduction

Biological resources in the City once consisted primarily of native species. Most of these native species have diminished, as a result of urbanization. Those species that do remain, were capable of adapting to living in close proximity to people. As urbanization continues to expand, however, these remaining species may also diminish.

Technical Information

The biological resources once flourishing in Chino consisted of two groups: plants and wildlife. The native plant resources consisted of the Coastal Sage Scrub Association. This is a semi-arid scrub, which covered the valley floor including: the California sage brush, the black sage, the white sage, the California buckwheat and the croton.

Native wildlife species can be separated into two sub-groups: reptiles and mammals. Reptiles that once flourished included: the Gopher Snake, the Western Rattlesnake, the Western Diamond Back Rattlesnake, the Common King Snake, the Two-striped Garter Snake and the Stripe-racer Snake. These reptiles inhabited much of the valley floor, with their habitats usually found in vacant fields and open and wooded areas near perennial streams. Mammals that once flourished included: the Bat, the Shrew, the Long-tailed Weasel, the California Ground Squirrel, the Pocket Gopher and Pocket Mouse, the Kangaroo Rat, the Mule Deer and the Coyote. Bird species once found in this area included: the Roadrunner, Scrub Jay, California Thrasher, Horned Lark, American Goldfinch, Brown Towhee, Song

Sparrow, various species of hawks and turkey vultures.

In 1970, the State of California passed the "Rare and Endangered Species Act." (The Act was amended in 1984 to include plants and is now referred to as the Rare and Threatened Species Act.) The purpose of the Act was to protect those plant and wildlife species that were severely threatened, as a result of man's interference with their environment. A list of rare and endangered species has been established and any plants, animals or fish identified on the list must be protected.

According to the Department of Fish and Game, no rare or threatened species have been specifically sited in Chino. Most sitings have been made in Chino Hills and the El Prado Basin. However, portions of their habitats extend into city limits. The State considers the sitings as general occurrences (i.e., exact boundaries not known), with their habitats extending up to a 5-mile radius. There have been six (6) species identified and they include: the Western Yellow Billed Cuckoo, the San Diego Horned Lizard, the California Black Rail, the Long Eared Owl, the Western Pond Turtle and the Southern Sycamore Riparian Alder Woodland. The boundaries of these species habitats are depicted in Figure V - 4.

In addition to the rare and threatened species, several sensitive species, considered locally significant, have been sited. They are the Willow Riparian Woodland Habitat, the Burrowing Owl, the Red-shouldered Hawk, the Red-tailed Hawk and the Black-shouldered Kite (Figure V - 3).

The Willow Riparian Woodland habitat is located along Little Chino Creek. This woodland habitat is considered to be well developed with mature trees such as: the Lance-leaf Willow, Arroyo Willow and Sandbar Willow. A dense understory of native species also exist and include: the Hoary Nettle, Willow Smartweed Mugwort, Wild Celery and Bulrush. The quality of this woodland habitat is enhanced by the creek's flowing water. Little Chino Creek, however, will become a concrete-lined flood control channel in the future. According to the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, the creek cannot handle the storm water runoff from Chino Hills in its present state. Thus, the channel must be improved to protect people and property adjacent to the Little Chino Creek.

The Burrowing Owl has been seen within the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan area and numerous other areas throughout the City. Burrowing Owls like to inhabit empty rodent holes commonly found in vacant fields and pastures. They tend to feed on small birds, mammals and lizards. Although the Burrowing Owl is widespread throughout the western United States, it has declined dramatically during the past 100 years.

The Red-shouldered Hawk, the Red-tailed Hawk and the Red-shouldered Kite have been sited near Kimball Avenue and El Prado Road. The Red-shouldered Hawk and Red-tailed Hawk tend to feed on rats, mice, rabbits, small birds and reptiles. The Red-shouldered Kite feeds on large insects, reptiles and small mammals. San Antonio Creek, at this location, is a natural riparian habitat where these prey are abundantly found.

Issues

There are several issues regarding the City's biological resources. A commitment to protecting and preserving these resources is an important issue. Balancing the need of a property owner desiring to develop his/her property, with the City's desire to protect plants and wildlife is a factor that must be considered.

Since there has only been general occurrences of rare and threatened species habitat boundaries and not individual specific sitings, the State of California does not mandate protection. The same is true for sensitive species of local significance. However, there are benefits, for both the city and a property owner, by protecting these species. Some of the benefits range from public awareness towards the importance of protecting environmentally sensitive plants and animals, to an enhanced public image that the City is concerned about the environment. The issue of protecting plants and wildlife also applies at the neighborhood level. Many of the toxic pesticides used in lawn and garden care can ultimately impact species. These chemical products stop pests from infesting lawns and gardens, but these same pests are an important food source for species higher on the food chain. Once the higher species eat the chemically affected pests, they too become chemically infected and can ultimately perish. Public awareness towards the use of alternative pesticides (i.e., organic pest control) could improve this situation.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding its biological resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-3

Preserve Plant and Wildlife Resources

To encourage the preservation and conservation of plant and wildlife resources in the City.

POLICY P5-3.1

Retain Plant and Animal Habitats Along Flood Control Channels

To encourage any improvements to, and along, flood control channels to be designed, so any significant plant and animal habitats can be retained.

ACTION A5-3.1.1

Review all County Plans for Flood Control Expansion

The City shall review and comment on all plans to expand existing flood control channels proposed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to ensure, through design techniques, plant and animal life and their habitats located along channels can be retained.

POLICY P5-3.2

Minimize Impacts on Existing Plant and Animal Habitats

To minimize the negative impacts on plant or wildlife habitats.

ACTION A5-3.2.1

Buffer Zone Ordinance

The City shall adopt an ordinance that requires new development and expansion of existing development to provide natural buffer zones (i.e., landscaping) adequate in size to minimize adverse impacts or plant and wildlife species. In addition, the City shall work with Southern California Edison to determine the feasibility of utilizing their easements for potential wildlife preserves.

ACTION A5-3.2.2

Alternative Sources to Pesticides

The City shall encourage property owners to utilize alternative sources to pesticides, weed killers and other chemicals that can harm or destroy plants and wildlife or their food sources.

ACTION A5-3.2.3

Public Awareness

The City shall, through the use of utility statements, brochures and public information handouts, promote the awareness and protecting benefits of environmentally sensitive plants.

ACTION A5-3.2.4

Require a Biological Survey

The City shall require a biological survey prior to the issuance of any grading permit for all property being developed or excavated (as outlined in Chapter 70 of the Uniform Building Code) to determine if any sensitive plants and/or species (as identified by the State Department of Fish and Game) exist on the site. The report shall indicate type of specie, location, quantity and proposed measures to mitigate any adverse impacts created from the proposed development.

POLICY P5-3.3

Preserve Little Chino Creek

To encourage the preservation of Little Chino Creek and the existing plant and wildlife habitats.

ACTION A5-3.3.1

Alternative Flood Control Locations

The City shall work with San Bernardino County Flood Control District to preserve Little Chino Creek in its present state. If a determination is made that Little Chino Creek must be improved to a concrete flood control channel, the City shall encourage the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to relocate any sensitive species that would be impacted by the improvements.

POLICY P5-3.4

Preserve Native Trees and Shrubs

To preserve mature native trees and shrubs in the City.

ACTION A5-3.4.1

Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City shall pursue the preparation of a tree preservation ordinance that will identify mature and significant trees and offer measures to protect them from eradication.

POLICY P5-3.5

Encourage Tree Planting

To encourage the planting of native trees, and encourage the replacement of damaged trees to help improve the aesthetic environment of the City.

ACTION A5-3.5.1

Promote National Tree Programs

The City shall take part and promote Arbor Day, the Urban Gardens Program, the Urban Forestation Program and Tree City U.S.A.

ACTION A5-3.5.2

Update Street Tree Program

The City shall, in conjunction with a landscape architect, update the Street Tree Master Plan and make the plan more readily available to the general public.

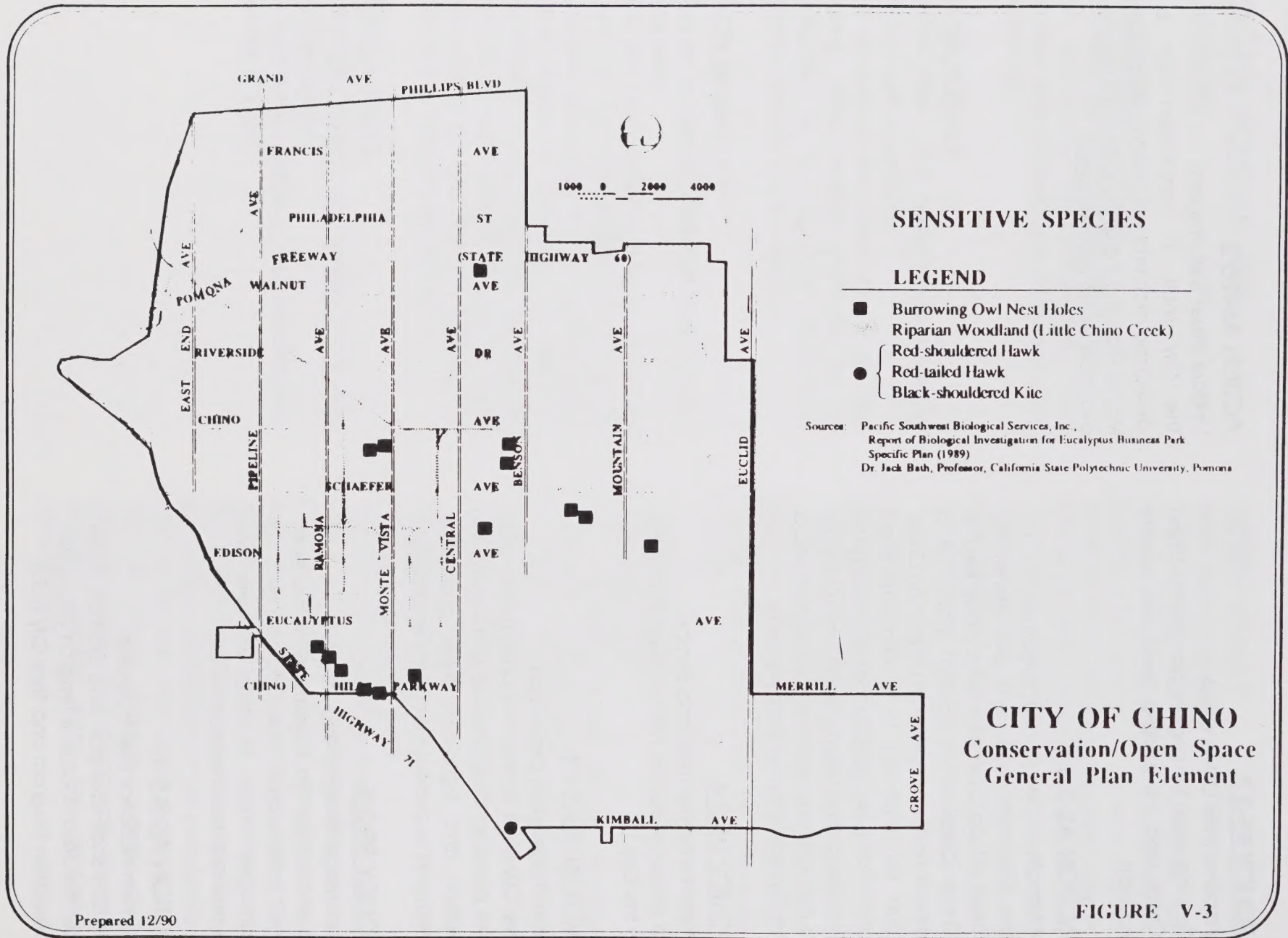
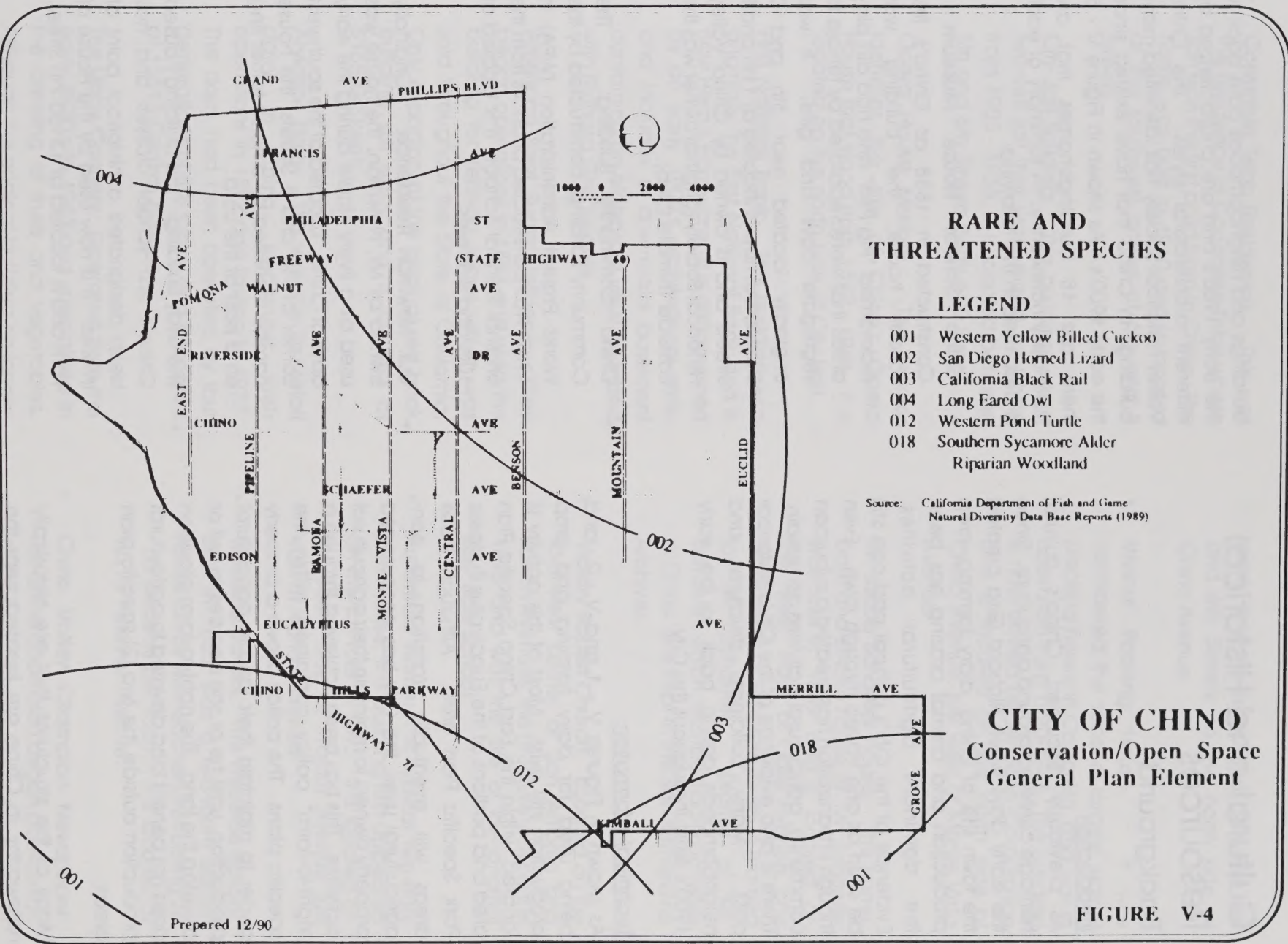


FIGURE V-3



Cultural and Historical Resources

Background

Introduction

As previously discussed, Chino's cultural heritage centered around agriculture. Since the early days when Richard Gird created the town site of Chino, dairy farming, crop production and animal grazing has been the dominant agricultural activities. Evidence of the City's cultural past can still be seen as one travels through town. Even though urbanization has created a suburban community, agricultural activities do remain. There is also evidence of the City's historical past. Many buildings, structures and neighborhoods dating back to the early 1900's exist throughout the City.

Technical Information

As shown in Figures V - 1 and V - 2, land being used for dairy farming and crop production still exist. Most of this activity is located within the East Chino Specific Plan area and portions of the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan area. Although these areas will eventually transition to non-agricultural uses, the City has encouraged property owners to maintain their agricultural activities. This has been achieved through a "right-to-farm" policy contained within the specific plans. The policy allows a property owner to maintain their land in agricultural production, until he or she decides to sell or develop the land. The right-to-farm provision does not benefit land devoted to agricultural production outside the two (2) specific plan areas.

Many of the structures that are historically noteworthy in Chino are located near the Downtown/Civic Center area. Houses,

buildings and neighborhoods date back to the early 1900's and are characterized by different architectural styles. The Chino Valley Historical Society has identified many buildings in Chino that have existed since the early 1900's. As shown in Figure V - 5, there are 18 buildings/homes that are historically noteworthy. A summary of each is described in the following:

- ▶ **Chino School House Museum:** Constructed in 1888 as Chino's first school house, the building was nicknamed "Pig Pen" and had dirt play areas that were separated by fences to segregate boys and girls. It was originally located near 5th and D Streets, but now is located at 11th and B streets and is owned by Chino Valley Historical Society (original owner was the Eastside Thimble Club).
- ▶ **Chino Community Building:** The Community Building, constructed by the Works Project Administration (WPA) in 1937, was constructed of bricks from the original Central School. It is located at 10th and B Streets.
- ▶ **O.J. Newman Residence:** Originally owned by Mr. Newman, the house was used as a livery stable during the early days of Chino. Located at the southwest corner of 7th and B Streets, the house can be identified by a horse tether ring on a post at the curb.
- ▶ **The Gray Building:** This building housed Chino's first school classes and has been designated a historical point of interest. It is now used by the House of Yarn and is located at 13150 7th Street.

- ▶ **Constable Tebo Residence:** This was the residence of Constable Tebo whose son was the first child born in Chino. The home was built in 1910 and is located at the southwest corner of 6th and B Streets.
- ▶ **City Jail Building:** The building was a two-cell jail that was utilized by Chino from 1905 - 1935. It is located between 5th and 6th Streets north of D Street.
- ▶ **Opera House Marker:** The marker identifies the site of Chino's Opera House that stood from 1892 - 1966. It is located on the north side of City Hall.
- ▶ **First National Bank:** This building was originally the First National Bank and is now Herb's Hardware. It is distinguished by an early 1900's architectural style, and includes a downstairs basement containing an elaborate vault inscribed with Richard Gird's name.
- ▶ **American Beet Sugar Refinery:** They began operations in 1891 and used the building for refining sugar which was sold throughout the State of California. Only a portion of the original red brick building still exists and is located at 5165 G Street.
- ▶ **Avidson Dairy:** This was the first retail dairy in Chino, beginning their operations in 1892 and lasting to 1977. The dairy had been operated by four generations of the family and is located at 13613 Central Avenue.
- ▶ **The Libby Cannery:** Operated from the early 1920's to 1945 and specialized in the canning of fruits and vegetables. Although the original building no longer exists, the site is located between 5th and 6th Streets on the north side of Chino Avenue.
- ▶ **Walnut Packing House:** It was considered the second largest walnut packing house in California, and was in operation from 1920-1945. The building is now owned by Jennison Corporation and is located on the north side of Chino Avenue, just west of Monte Vista Avenue.
- ▶ **W. Jacob Schaefer House:** The home, barn and smoke house of Mr. Schaefer was built in 1889 and is located on the west side of Oaks Avenue, one block south of Schaefer Avenue (named for Mr. Schaefer). Diaries of Mr. Schaefer, which recorded daily activities in Chino, are kept in the San Bernardino Archives.
- ▶ **Victory Baptist Church:** Located on the southwest corner of San Antonio and Edison Avenues, the structure was built in 1895 and was the site of the original East Side School.
- ▶ **Butterfield Home:** A typical two-story farm house, this building first appeared on the tax rolls in 1895. It is located on the south side of Walnut Avenue just east of Norton Avenue.
- ▶ **Westside School:** The Westside School, built in 1885, was a two-room school house run by two teachers instructing 20 - 30 students per room. It is located at 12279 Pipeline Avenue.
- ▶ **Chino Valley Champion Newspaper:** The Chino Champion began publication in 1887 by Richard Gird. A monument

now marks the location of the original offices on the north side of City Hall.

- **Gonzales Residence:** The Gonzales residence is owned by the Chino Moose Lodge and is currently being restored to its original condition. The building contains an inner glass-roofed courtyard and an old family chapel. It is located at 13526 Central Avenue.

Archaeologically, evidence exists that prehistoric Indians once inhabited this region approximately four to six thousand years ago. The Indians were semi-nomadic and relied on hunting and gathering as a means of survival. During that period of time, Southern California was a more lush environment than now exists. Not much additional information is known about the Indians, because of limited archeological research. Any specific information can be obtained at the San Bernardino County Archeological Information Center.

Issues

There are several issues that must be addressed if cultural/historical preservation is to be a success. The City needs to do a historical survey to determine what buildings may be historically significant. If the survey determines that there are historically significant buildings, then the City should pursue placing these buildings on California's Historical Register. Once a structure is placed on the historical register, it is difficult to demolish a building. If a structure must give way to urban expansion, relocation efforts should be pursued.

The City has several neighborhoods that may also be historically significant. In order to preserve these neighborhoods, in-fill projects should maintain existing architectural themes

in that particular neighborhood. Promoting historical preservation is an important issue. To promote preservation, the City could distribute brochures or educate the public on the benefits of preservation. A historical preservation ordinance could also aid in preserving structures.

To preserve a link with the City's cultural past, efforts should be made to promote the agricultural heritage. Purchasing a retiring dairy and relocating it to a public park would be one way to preserve this link with the past. It can then be showcased to the public as an educational/cultural aspect. The City could also work with local cultural groups to encourage activities that promote the City's agricultural heritage. The success of these efforts, however, depends on the City's ability to finance these projects. Thus, efforts should be made at seeking State or Federal grants to supplement City contributions.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding cultural/historical resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-4

Cultural and Historical Preservation

To preserve the City's cultural and historical resources for the enjoyment and education of Chino residents.

POLICY P5-4.1

Encourage the Growth of Chino Valley Historical Society

To encourage the growth and continued activities of the Chino Valley Historical Society.

ACTION A5-4.1.1

Promote Chino Valley Historical Society

The City shall promote, through appropriate means, the Chino Valley Historical Society to ensure its continued growth and activities.

POLICY P5-4.2

Preserve Historical Structures and Neighborhoods

To encourage the City to make efforts at preserving historically significant structures and neighborhoods.

ACTION A5-4.2.1

Historical Preservation Ordinance

The City shall prepare an inventory of historically significant structures and neighborhoods and, if appropriate, adopt and implement a historical preservation ordinance to ensure their long term preservation.

POLICY P5-4.3

Preserve Existing Architectural Styles

To encourage the preservation of existing architectural styles and themes in the City's neighborhoods to ensure that architectural continuity is maintained.

ACTION A5-4.3.1

Require Architectural Continuity

The City shall require, infill projects to maintain existing architectural styles and themes to help ensure architectural continuity.

POLICY P5-4.4

Preserve Cultural Heritage

To preserve the City's agricultural heritage as a reminder of Chino's past.

ACTION A5-4.4.1

Coordinate with Local Cultural Groups

The City shall coordinate with the Future Farmers of America, the 4-H Club, and the Chino Valley Jr. Fairgrounds to promote the City's agricultural heritage through special events and/or parades that showcase Chino's past as an agricultural community.

ACTION A5-4.4.2

Purchase Dairy Building

The City shall make every effort to purchase a dairy building from a retiring farmer and relocate the building to a city park, so it can be used by residents and visitors for educational purposes and to provide a showcase to Chino's past.

POLICY P5-4.5

Preserve Cultural/Archeological Resources

To encourage the preservation of the City's cultural/archeological resources.

ACTION A5-4.5.1

A.I.C. Memorandum of Agreement

The City shall pursue the feasibility of entering into a "Memorandum of Agreement" with the San Bernardino County Archeological Information Center to research and identify any significant archeological resources that may exist in Chino.

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

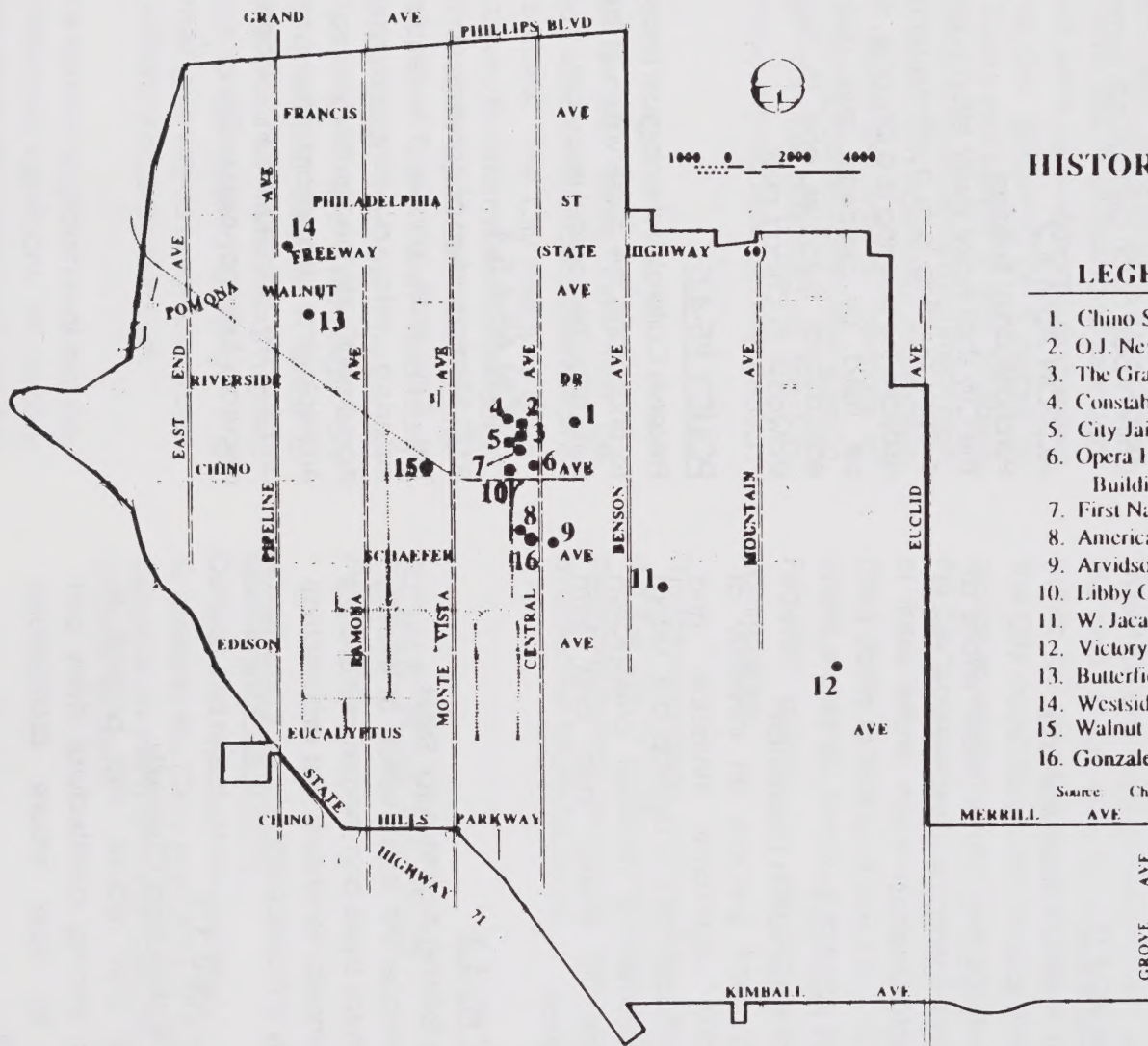
LEGEND

1. Chino School House / Community Building
2. O.J. Newman Residence
3. The Gray Building
4. Constable Tebo Residence
5. City Jail Building
6. Opera House / Chino Valley Champion Building Markers
7. First National Bank Building
8. American Beet Sugar Refinery
9. Arvidson Dairy
10. Libby Cannery
11. W. Jacob Schaefer House
12. Victory Baptist Church
13. Butterfield Home
14. Westside School
15. Walnut Packing House
16. Gonzales Residence

Source: Chino Valley Historical Society (1990)

CITY OF CHINO Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element

FIGURE V-5



Prepared 12/90

Energy Conservation

Background

Introduction

Much of the enjoyment and quality of life for Chino residents is created as a result of energy resources. Without energy, our lives as we know it would not be the same. There are two kinds of energy resources: non-renewable and renewable. Non-renewable energy sources -- the primary source of energy used in this country -- is defined as those resources that are finite and that, over time, cannot be significantly replenished or be renewed (i.e., minerals and fossil fuels). Renewable energy resources -- commonly referred to as alternative energy sources -- is defined as those resources that are relatively infinite and through natural ecological cycles and sound management practices can be replaced or renewed (i.e., forests and solar energy).

Technical Information

Non-renewable energy is the primary source of energy most commonly used by people. This includes the use of natural gas and oil to generate electricity. Natural gas and electricity are then used to heat and cool houses and offices and to provide lighting and illumination. Fossil fuels (i.e., oil and gas) are used to run factories, machinery and to power automobiles and airplanes.

Because these sources are imported, their cost to the consumer can be expensive. In addition, their availability, both currently and in the future, will be determined by factors beyond the City's control. Realizing this situation, Southern California Edison has constructed a battery energy storage test facility (the first of its kind in the United States). The facility stores electrical energy

during low peak demands and distributes the stored energy during high peak demands. The pilot project, thus far, has been successful in reducing the overall cost of electricity in SCE's service areas.

As technology improves, the use of renewable energy (i.e., alternative energy sources) may increase. During the late 1970's and early 1980's, solar energy was introduced to consumers as an alternative energy source. Unfortunately, the cost to construct a solar energy system was expensive and the idea did not catch on as promoters had wished.

As we approach the 21st century, alternative energy sources will probably become more widely used. It will be important to concentrate on changing people's attitudes and reducing their dependence on non-renewable sources, if alternative energy is to become a way of life.

Issues

There are several issues regarding energy use. Reducing dependency on non-renewable sources is the most important issue. As the world's supply of non-renewable energy (fossil fuels) diminishes, obtaining this limited supply will become increasingly difficult and very costly. Thus, a commitment to using renewable energy will not only conserve energy, but will also save money and extend the life of non-renewable sources.

Energy conservation can be applied to all aspects of urban life. Typical ideas include the use of solar and wind energy for residential, commercial and industrial uses, and recycled municipal solid waste (including composting and source reduction). Since the City has 20 years until

it reaches build-out, there is an excellent opportunity to promote and achieve energy conservation.

Energy conservation can reduce dependency on outside sources. This, in turn, will mean a more stable economy and an assurance that people who desire to live and work in the City, will be able to maintain a high quality of life.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding energy conservation and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-5

Reduce Dependence on Non-Renewable Resources

The City shall commit itself and encourage residents of Chino to reduce dependence on non-renewable and non-recyclable resources.

POLICY P5-5.1

Regulation XV Compliance

To recognize and comply with the applicable provisions of Regulation XV, prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

ACTION A5-5.1.1

Regulation XV Compliance

The City shall prepare, adopt and implement all provisions required in Regulation XV prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

POLICY P5-5.2

1989 AQMP Compliance

To recognize and comply with the applicable provisions of the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Southern California Association of Governments.

ACTION A5-5.2.1

1989 AQMP Ordinance Amendments

The City shall prepare, adopt and implement all requirements of the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Southern California Association of Governments.

ACTION A5-5.2.2

Designate Transportation Coordinator

The City shall designate a transportation coordinator whose duties will focus on City compliance with the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan and Regulation XV.

ACTION A5-5.2.3

Promote Public Transportation

The City shall promote public awareness towards the benefits of public transportation and pursue the feasibility of developing a city-wide para-transit system.

GOAL G5-6

Encourage Use of Alternative Energy Sources

To encourage and promote the use of alternative energy sources with emphasis on the use of renewable energy sources.

POLICY P5-6.1

Encourage Solar Energy Use

To encourage, when feasible, the use of solar energy for residential, commercial and industrial land uses.

ACTION A5-6.1.1

Solar Energy Ordinance

The City shall analyze and prepare a solar energy ordinance that outlines provisions and recommendations for solar energy use in residential, commercial and industrial developments.

ACTION A5-6.1.2

Retrofit City Facilities with Solar Energy

The City shall consider using solar energy as a primary energy source for all new city facilities and consider a program to retrofit, where feasible existing city facilities with solar energy.

POLICY P5-6.2

Encourage Alternative Energy Facilities

To encourage the use of cogeneration facilities, and other alternative facilities, where feasible, for residential, commercial and industrial developments.

ACTION A5-6.2.1

Development Incentives

The City shall provide information on incentives from Federal and State alternative energy programs, including grants for cost-effective projects.

GOAL G5-7

Promote Energy Conservation Practices

To encourage the use of energy management and conservation practices, while striving to achieve a sustainable energy future.

POLICY P5-7.1

Use of Energy Conservation Devices

To encourage the use of energy conservation devices, such as automatic and computer controlled thermostats in new residential, commercial and industrial developments.

ACTION A5-7.1.1

Energy Conservation Ordinance

The City shall prepare an ordinance amendment requiring new developments to incorporate energy conservation devices into the design of residential, commercial and industrial subdivisions and buildings.

POLICY P5-7.2

Encourage Efficient Energy Use

To encourage the efficient use of energy sources.

ACTION A5-7.2.1

Coordinate with Local Utility Companies

Coordinate with local utility companies to encourage the research and engineering of special facilities that maximize energy efficiency (i.e., SCE Battery Energy Storage Facility and SCE Customer Technology Application Center/CTAC).

POLICY P5-7.3

Energy Conserving Street Lights

To conserve the amount of energy required for the operation of street lights.

ACTION A5-7.3.1

Require Low Pressure Sodium Lamps

The City shall pursue the feasibility of requiring low pressure sodium lamps for all street lights and public parking lots.

POLICY P5-7.4

Site Plan Design Techniques

To encourage innovative site plan design that takes advantage of natural sunlight as a heating source.

ACTION A5-7.4.1

Building/Subdivision Design Ordinance

The City shall adopt and implement a zoning ordinance amendment to require residential, commercial and industrial developments to use creative building and subdivision designs that utilize natural sunlight as a heating source. (i.e., south facing windows). This can be combined with the solar energy ordinance also required in this chapter.

POLICY P5-7.5

Meet Current and Future Energy Conservation Practices

To ensure that all new development is designed to meet current and future energy conservation practices.

ACTION A5-7.5.1

Title 24, (C.A.C.) Enforcement

The City shall continue its enforcement of Title 24 regulations of the California Administrative Code and its amendments relating to energy efficiency.

ACTION A5-7.5.2

Convert City Fleet Vehicles

The City shall pursue the feasibility of converting City fleet vehicles from gasoline power to solar electrical or other alternative power sources.

Flood Control Background

Introduction

Chino is subject to winter storms that usually occur between December and March. Because of the region's climate, storms have the potential for producing moderate to heavy rainfall. This can produce subsequent flooding over a period of hours or days. The responsibility for the planning and implementation of regional flood control facilities in the Chino area rests with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Technical Information

There are three (3) fully improved flood control channels in the City. The San Antonio Flood Control Channel is the responsibility of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and provides flood control from the San Antonio Dam to the El Prado Basin. The Cypress Flood Control Channel is the responsibility of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, which provides flood control for cities in Zone 1. An unnamed flood control channel exists at the northern edge of the Pomona Freeway (HWY 60) and is the responsibility of the State Department of Transportation. This channel carries water collected from the northern portion of the City, westward, where it intersects with the San Antonio Flood Control Channel. All three channels are concrete-lined. Their locations are shown in Figure V - 6.

A fourth unimproved channel exists on the west side of the City (Figure V - 6) referred to as Little Chino Creek. It is an unimproved drainage channel that carries water from Chino Hills to the San Antonio Channel. Responsibility for this channel rests with the

San Bernardino Flood Control District. The District has plans to improve the creek to a fully concrete-lined channel in the future. This may adversely impact the riparian habitat existing in the channel (refer to biological resources section for further discussion).

In addition to these flood control channels, the City has a storm drain system that collects storm water runoff. The "Storm Drain Master Plan" designates specific locations and storm drain sizes (designed in 1967). As development occurs, property owners are required to construct storm drains along their property. Once the City reaches build-out, all storm drains identified in the master plan should be constructed. This system is designed to carry local storm water runoff to the existing flood control channels and, ultimately, to the El Prado Flood Control Basin.

Issues

Although the City has three fully improved flood control channels and a storm drain master plan, periodic flooding and ponding still occurs throughout much of the City. This creates safety hazards to motorists and pedestrians.

Ponding occurs where there are no storm drains to collect water runoff. Many of the existing parcels void of storm drains were developed, prior to the storm drain requirement. In addition, the amount of hard surface in development projects has created percolation problems. Asphalt and concrete are non-permeable surfaces, and can add to the water runoff problems.

The San Antonio and Cypress Flood Control Channels were originally designed to handle a 100-year flood. However, due to the

intensity of urban development that occurred during the past 20 years, their capacity to handle a 100-year flood has significantly decreased. Consequently, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, in coordination with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, has plans to assess the capacities of these channels. The conclusions and subsequent recommendations of this analysis may have significant ramifications. The City should be prepared to comment on any proposals made by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to expand or upgrade the channels.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding flood control and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-8

Protect Public from Flood Hazards

To protect the public's health, safety and general welfare from flood hazards through flood control practices.

POLICY P5-8.1

Reduce Flooding and Ponding on City Streets

To reduce the amount of flooding and ponding occurring on city streets resulting from excessive storm water run-off.

ACTION A5-8.1.1

Enforcement of the Master Plan of Storm Drains

The City shall continue its implementation of the City's Storm Drain Master Plan while pursuing a comprehensive update to the plan.

ACTION A5-8.1.2

Storm Drains on Developed Parcels

The City shall, through use of the Storm Drain Fund, encourage the development and construction of storm drains along existing developed parcels currently void of storm drains.

POLICY P5-8.2

Upgrade Existing Flood Control Channels

To encourage the upgrading of flood control channels in the City to meet current flow rate capacities, while focussing on retaining any existing plant and wildlife located in the channels.

ACTION A5-8.2.1

Assist U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and San Bernardino County Flood Control District

The City shall encourage, and assist where necessary, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in assessing the current capacity of the Cypress and San Antonio Flood Control Channels and in requiring design upgrades that will handle current flow rate capacities (100-year flood).

POLICY P5-8.3

Encourage Natural Flood Channels

To encourage the use of natural contours and minimize the use on concrete for new flood control channels while promoting multiple uses within these natural channels.

ACTION A5-8.3.1**Encourage Natural Drainage Systems**

The City shall encourage the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to utilize natural drainage courses and minimize the use of concrete for the design of new flood control channels.

POLICY P5-8.4**Encourage Better Percolation into the Ground**

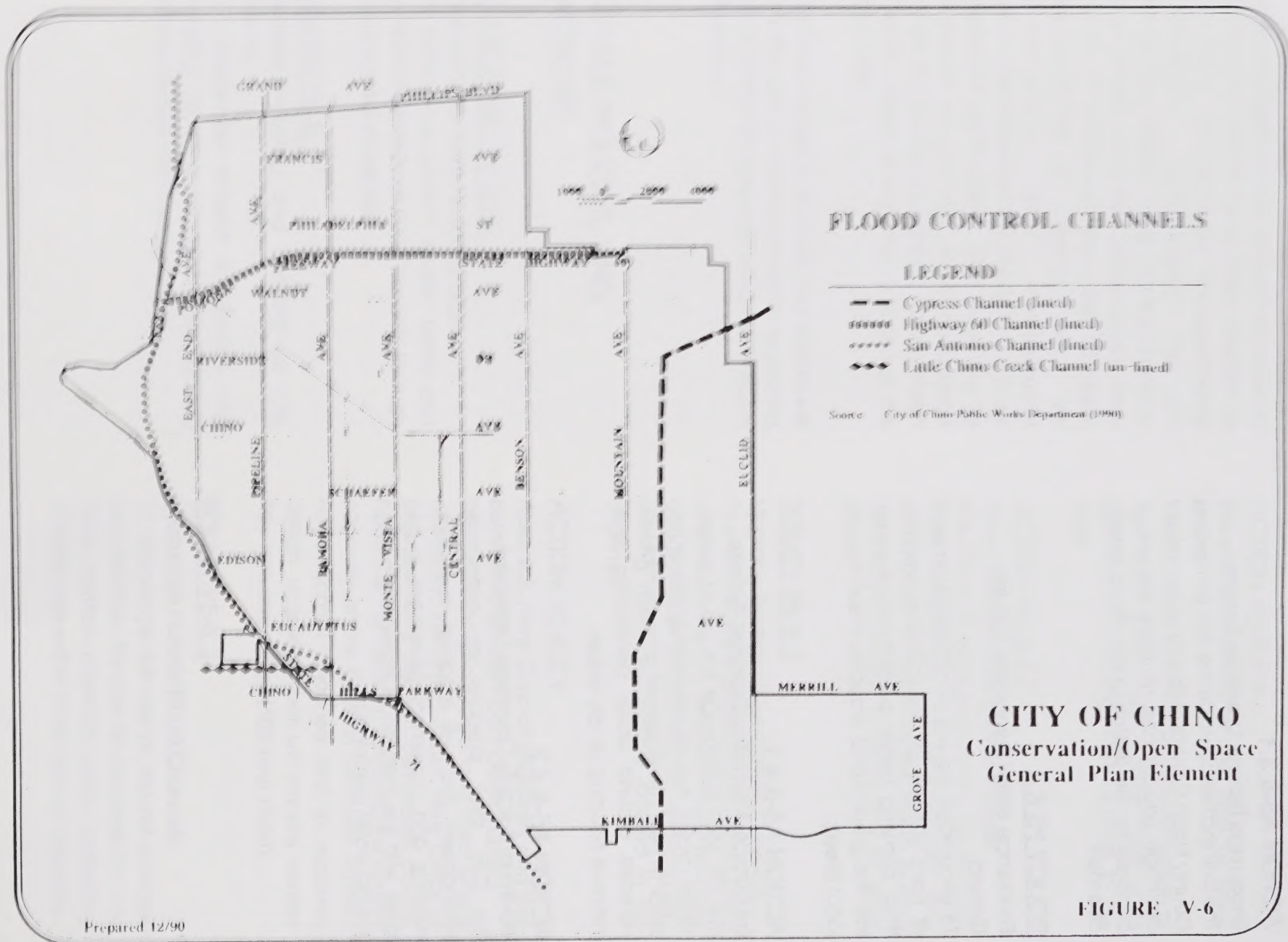
To encourage the use of a minimal amount of hard surface in development projects; thus, allowing better percolation of water into the ground and reducing sheet flow on local streets.

ACTION A5-8.4.1**Encourage Alternative Drainage Systems**

The City shall encourage the use of sumps, french drains, natural retention basins or turf block in new development projects that will increase ground water percolation and minimize flooding on city streets.

ACTION A5-8.4.2**Maximum Building Coverage Ordinance**

The City shall prepare an ordinance amendment that will establish maximum building and pavement coverages in all zones with the intention of increasing better ground water percolation.



Mineral Resources

Background

Introduction

The City of Chino lies within the Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption (P-C) Region of the greater Los Angeles Metropolitan area. This area has been classified by the California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) according to the presence or absence of significant sand and gravel deposits (suitable for use in construction). The Claremont-Upland P-C Region has been divided into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) to aid in the classification of areas with mineral deposits. The boundaries were created to delineate the primary marketing region for sand and gravel produced from the San Antonio and Cucamonga alluvial fans.

Technical Information

Chino is located within two Mineral Resource Zones: MRZ-1 and MRZ-3 (Figure V - 7). MRZ-1 is an area where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits exist, or is judged by DMG that little likelihood exists for their presence. Rocks unsuitable for use of aggregate and located in this zone include: shale, siltstone, carbonates and chlorite schist. Fine-grained sedimentary deposits also exist in this zone which are also unsuitable for use as aggregate. MRZ-3 is an area that contains mineral deposits that their significance, of which, cannot be evaluated from existing data. Although sand and gravel deposits do exist, there is a lack of specificity to delineate mineral material suitable for construction use. As new information is learned about the quality of minerals in this zone, its usefulness for construction may increase.

Issues

According to the DMG, approximately 245 million tons of aggregate will be needed to satisfy demand in the Claremont-Upland P-C Region through the year 2031. However, current reserves (aggregate material suitable for commercial use and for which permission has been granted for extraction and processing), total approximately 55 million tons. This is only one-fourth (10-year supply) of the required amount needed through 2031. There are 1.3 billion tons of non-permitted resources (i.e., potentially useable aggregate that may be mined in the future but for which no use permit allowing extraction has been granted) in the Claremont-Upland P-C Region. One-half of this total amount exists within the San Antonio and Cucamonga alluvial fans (north of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga). The remainder exists within the Deer and Day Creek fans and within San Dimas Wash.

None of the three regions adjacent to the Claremont-Upland P-C Region contain enough aggregate reserves to meet demand through 2031. Thus, the Claremont-Upland P-C Region may experience a shortage and may need to import aggregate from surrounding regions. Since Chino does not have significant mineral deposits, mining extraction will not occur. However, development in the City requires a lot of aggregate to meet construction demands. Thus, the City and the development community should be conscientious towards conserving aggregate use, whenever possible.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding mineral resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-9

Conserve Mineral Resources

To encourage the conservation of mineral resources, including rock, sand and gravel resources.

POLICY P5-9.1

Minimize the Use of Aggregate

To encourage a minimal amount of aggregate use for construction projects and to pursue the use of optional construction materials.

ACTION A5-9.1.1

Recycle Aggregate Construction Material

The City shall, where feasible, encourage the re-use and recycling of existing aggregate construction material for new residential, commercial and industrial developments, through the development review process and possible zoning ordinance amendments.

ACTION A5-9.1.2

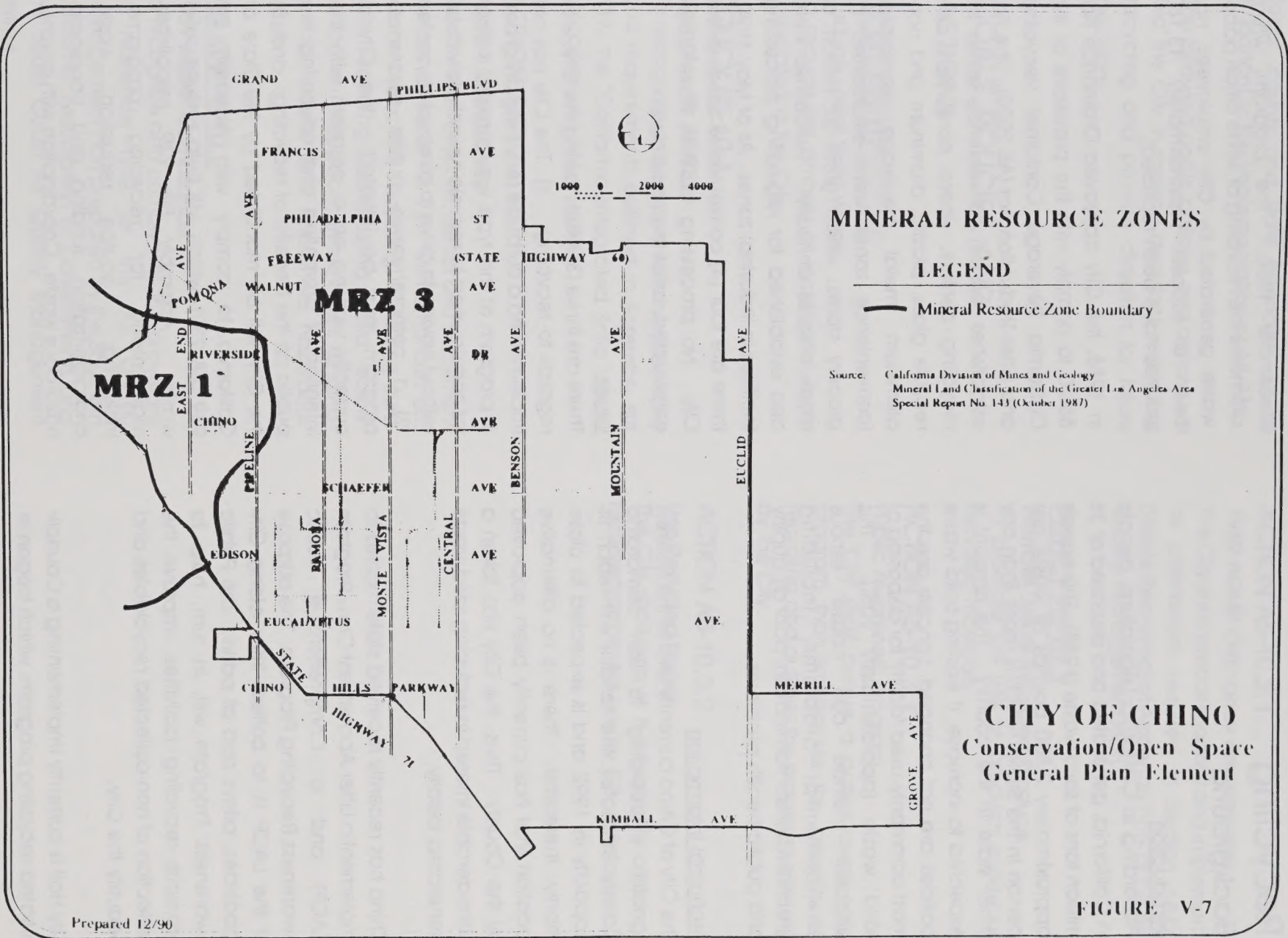
Encourage Alternative Construction Materials

The City shall encourage metal, brick and other non-aggregate materials to be used as architectural accent features in new development to help reduce overall aggregate use, through the development review process and possible zoning ordinance amendments.

ACTION A5-9.1.3

Reduce Aggregate Use for Public Improvements

The City shall pursue the feasibility of considering alternative materials to aggregate for the construction of streets, sidewalks and public improvements, including City park facilities.



Recycling Background

Introduction

According to California Legislature, people in California, generated and disposed of 38 million tons of solid waste (1988). This equals approximately 2,500 pounds of waste per person in the State, which is more than any other state in the country. The amount is expected to increase, if existing solid waste policies are not changed. Landfills are the most commonly used facility for disposing of solid waste (approximately 90%). This disposal method can cause serious environmental problems, including groundwater contamination, poor air quality and public health problems.

Technical Information

The City of Chino currently utilizes the Milliken Landfill. According to San Bernardino County estimates, the landfill will reach its capacity in 1992 and is expected to close shortly, thereafter. There is no alternative location that has currently been approved by the County. Thus, the City has taken a considerable interest in reducing solid waste generated locally.

Chino has recently received state monies to implement a Litter Abatement Crew Program (LACP) and a Comprehensive Public Awareness Recycling Program. The purpose of the LACP is to collect litter along City roadsides, alleys and at parks. The Public Awareness Program will, in turn, help to promote recycling activities, improve the collection of non-collected recyclables and beautify the City.

City Hall is currently implementing a Council-initiated recycling program, which began in

December 1988. The program, which promotes the recycling of white office paper waste generated by City employees, has been a success (approximately 13,180 pounds have been recycled).

In 1988, the City approved Ordinance No. 88-20 to comply with the provisions of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (AB 2020). The Act establishes four (4) convenience zones for recycling centers, where consumers can recycle glass, plastic, aluminum and non-aluminum metal beverage containers (convenience zones were established at grocery stores, which gross \$2 million or more in sales annually). Guidelines were also established for regulating processing facilities in industrial zones. As of May 1990, there are four (4) convenience zones in the City. No processing facilities have been constructed, as of the same date.

Issues

There are three (3) issues facing the City, with regards to recycling. 1) The City has not implemented a curbside recycling program. A program of this type would make it easy for homeowners to recycle household waste, without having to drive to a recycling center; 2) a comprehensive public awareness program must be initiated. The City is currently working on a program with the intention of promoting and educating the public on the benefits of recycling; and 3) the City will be mandated by the State of California to comply with Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), which will help reduce solid waste. Assembly Bill 939 establishes requirements for recycling programs, including: source reduction, waste characterization, funding and household hazardous waste. Coordination with private,

local, county and state agencies will be important in the implementation of AB 939.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding recycling and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-10

Reduce Local Solid Waste

To reduce the amount of local solid waste generated in the City.

POLICY P5-10.1

Comply with AB 939

To recognize and comply with the provisions and requirements outlined in Assembly Bill 939, the "California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989."

ACTION A5-10.1.1

AB 939 Compliance

The City shall prepare, adopt and implement the provisions of AB 939, with emphasis on: source reduction; recycling, including curb side recycling; composting; solid waste; education and public information; funding; special waste; and household hazardous waste.

POLICY P5-10.2

1989 AQMP Compliance

To recognize and comply with the provisions of Appendix IV-G of the Air Quality Management Plan prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

ACTION A5-10.2.1

1989 AQMP Ordinance Amendments

The City shall prepare, adopt and implement all ordinances required in Section 18.b. (Waste Recycling) of Appendix IV-G of the Air Quality Management Plan.

POLICY P5-10.3

Promote Use of Recycled Products

To promote the use of products made of recycled materials.

ACTION A5-10.3.1

Public Awareness Program

The City shall pursue a public awareness program that emphasizes the benefits of recycling and outlines the programs offered by the City.

ACTION A5-10.3.2

Use Recycled Paper

The City shall pursue the feasibility of using recycled paper for use by City employees.

Soil Resources

Background

Introduction

The City of Chino lies in a region which is made up of alluvial valley floors, fans and terraces. Chino's soils were formed as a result of climatic conditions, time and biological forces. The basic soil type can be described as young alluvial deposits with good drainage and good agricultural characteristics. The USDA Soil Conservation Service has prepared a region-wide survey of soils referred to as the "Soil Survey of San Bernardino County, Southwestern Part." It identifies three (3) Soil Associations for Chino: Hanford-Greenfield-San Emigidio Association, Grangeville-Chino-Hillmar Association, and the Tujunga-Soboba Association.

Technical Information

There are ten (10) soil types associated with these three associations. They include: Chino, Chualar, Delhi, Grangeville, Hanford, Hillmar, Merrill, Nacimiento, Sorrento and Tujunga. Their locations have been mapped and are shown in Figure V - 8. Each soil has specific characteristics which determine the soils usefulness for agricultural production of urban development. For example, soils with a low shrink-swell potential have moderate restrictions on the development of structures without basements. Alternatively, soils with a Storie Index rating of 80 or above are excellent soils for agricultural production (the Storie Index expresses numerically the value and suitability of a soil for general intensive farming and is based on soil characteristics, such as, soil depth, texture density and drainage). A summary of characteristics are outlined in Table V - 2. This table, however, is only a summary, and is not intended to act

as a soils analysis. Thus, the City should continue to require soils reports as development occurs.

Issues

Because the City's soils are of high quality, it is important to minimize erosion. Erosion of soils can be attributed to wind factors and water runoff, and can add to both water quality problems and air quality problems. Consequently, soil conserving practices should be promoted and applied throughout the City.

Since agriculture still exists in Chino, erosion due to farming practices needs to be minimized. Certain tilling practices, as an example, can reduce the usefulness of topsoil. This can ultimately impact harvest potential. Since agriculture may continue for many years, agricultural soil conservation should be promoted and applied throughout the City, whenever possible.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding soil resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-11

Soil Conservation

To conserve and protect soil resources in the City.

POLICY P5-11.1

Reduce Soil Erosion On Undeveloped Land

To reduce soil erosion on vacant property caused by wind and storm water runoff.

ACTION A5-11.1.1

Windbreak Ordinance

The City shall prepare an ordinance amendment requiring property owners of vacant property and agricultural property to provide windbreaks in the form of trees and shrubs.

ACTION A5-11.1.2

Interim Erosion Control Ordinance

The City shall adopt an ordinance requiring property owners of vacant land to provide interim erosion control measures such as field crops and hydroseeding, until the property is developed. This can be combined with the interim dust control ordinance also required in this chapter.

ACTION A5-11.1.3

Divert Storm Water Runoff

The City shall encourage property owners of vacant land to utilize diversion walls, that can direct storm water away from vacant parcels, thus, reducing erosion.

POLICY P5-11.2

Reduce Soil Erosion On Agricultural Lands

To reduce soil erosion on agricultural property resulting from agricultural practices.

ACTION A5-11.2.1

Minimize the Use of Rills

The City shall encourage agricultural property owners to follow soil conserving practices when plowing, tilling and planting to minimize rills between crop rows and to reduce erosion.

ACTION A5-11.2.2

Alternate Row Crops

The City shall encourage agricultural property owners to alternate row crops with grass/legume crops and grazing to help conserve soil and reduce erosion.

ACTION A5-11.2.3

Promote Conservation Tillage

The City shall encourage agricultural property owners to utilize, wherever possible, conservation tilling practices and to minimize fall plowing.

ACTION A5-11.2.4

Recycle Crop Residues

The City shall encourage agricultural property owners to reuse crop residues from harvesting to help retard soil erosion and reduce waste sent to local land fill sites.

POLICY P5-11.3

Reduce Soil Erosion During and after Construction

To reduce the amount of soil erosion resulting from development and construction practices.

ACTION A5-11.3.1

Soil Control Measures

The City shall adopt and enforce an ordinance that requires all new developments design soil control measures within the grading plan to protect exposed soils from erosion during and after the construction phase.

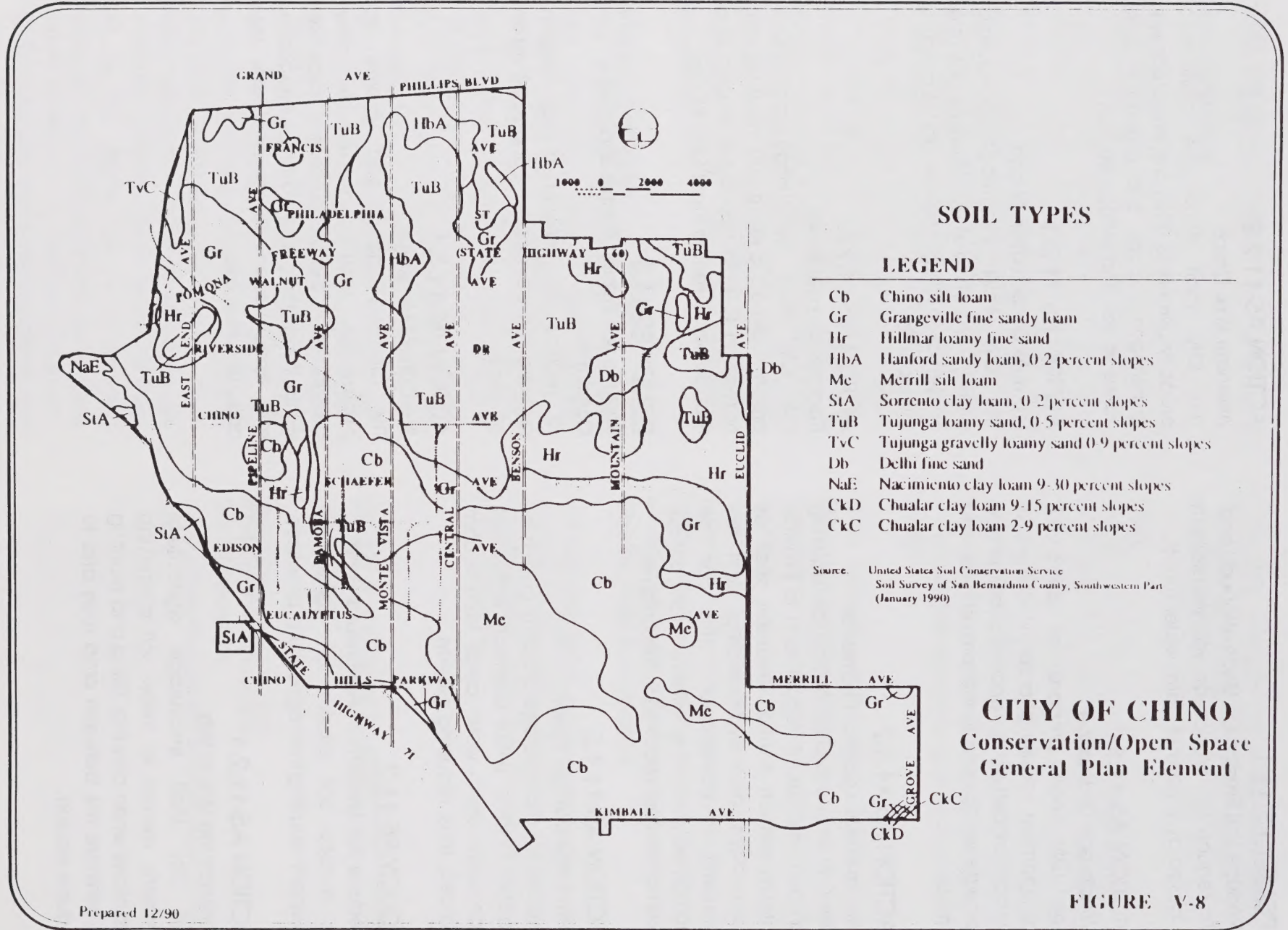


TABLE V - 2

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Type	Dwellings without Basements	Top Soil Suitability	Permeability Factor	Storie Index	Agricultural Suitability
Hillmar loamy fine sand (Hr)	Low Shrink-Swell Potential	Poor	6" - 20"/hour	77/Grade II	Good
Grangeville fine sandy loam (Gr)	Low Shrink-Swell Potential	Good	2" - 6"/hour	90/Grade I	Excellent
Tujunga loamy sand (TuB)	Low Shrink-Swell Potential	Poor	6" - 20"/hour	70/Grade II	Good
Hanford sandy loam (HbA)	Low Shrink-Swell Potential	Poor	2" - 6"/hour	70/Grade II	Good
Chino silt loam (Cb)	Low Shrink-Swell Potential	Fair	0.2" - 0.6"/hour	86/Grade I	Excellent
Merrill silt loam (Me)	Moderate Shrink-Swell Potential	Good	0.6" - 2"/hour	72/Grade II	Good
Sorrento clay loam (StA)	Moderate Shrink-Swell Potential	Fair	0.2" - 0.6"/hour	85/Grade I	Excellent
<u>Within City's Sphere of Influence</u>					
Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (TvC)	Slight Shrink-Swell Potential	Poor	6" - 20"/hour	34/Grade IV	Poor
Delhi fine sand (Db)	Slight Shrink-Swell Potential	Poor	6" - 20"/hour	62/Grade II	Good
Nacimiento clay loam (NaE)	Severe Shrink Swell Potential	Poor	0.2" - 0.6"/hour	49/Grade III	Fair
Chualar clay loam (CkC)	Moderate Shrink-Swell Potential	Fair	0.2" - 0.6"/hour	74/Grade II	Good
Chualar clay loam (CkD)	Moderate Shrink-Swell Potential	Fair	0.6" - 2.0"/hour	55/Grade III	Fair

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, SCS Soil Survey of San Bernardino County, Southwestern Part, California 1979.

Water Resources Background

Introduction

The City of Chino lies within the Santa Ana River Basin. The basin is 2,780 square miles and is bounded by the Los Angeles River Basin to the west, the west Colorado River Basin to the east, the San Diego Basin to the south and the south Lahontan Basin to the north. Urbanization in the City, and the basin as a whole, is dependent upon available water resources. Given the drought conditions during the past several years, and the drought conditions of the 1970's, it is evident that water resources are not guaranteed. Thus, careful planning will be necessary, if projected growth goals are to be achieved.

Technical Information

Water Supply Sources: Water for residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural use comes from two sources: groundwater and imported water. Groundwater is contained within permeable soils found below the earth's surface. The permeable deposits that form an underground basin are filled through the process of percolation -- a process that has continued for millions of years. Chino lies above the Chino Groundwater Basin (CGB). The CGB covers approximately 240 square miles and is estimated to contain approximately 8.7 million acre-feet of water (an acre foot of water is equivalent to an acre of land under one foot of water). This groundwater supplies nearly all of the City's water needs. The boundary of the CGB is depicted in Figure V - 9.

Imported water is water purchased from outside sources. The City currently purchases

a small percentage of its water from the Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). The CBMWD is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and, as such, is a wholesale distributor of imported water. This imported water comes from two sources: the Colorado River and the State Water Project. The amount of water delivered by these sources, in the past, have decreased significantly. This is due to the Central Arizona Project and the defeat of State's proposal to construct the Peripheral Canal in Northern California.

Water Demand (Existing and Future):

Currently, the City's water production system consists of a connection to the Waters Facility Authority-Joint Powers Agreement (WFA-JPA) treatment plant and nine (9) operating wells that have a total production capacity of 27.7 million gallons per day. In addition, the City has four (4) above ground reservoirs with a capacity of 15.5 million gallons daily and two booster stations able to pump 8,000 gallons per minute (Figure V - 10). However, a small percentage of water is lost every year to fire fighting, system flushing, inaccurate meters and occasional stolen water (usually from fire hydrants). This can have a negative impact on the production system. During the fiscal year 1989-1990, water loss (referred to as "un-accounted" for water loss) was approximately three percent (3%). This is well below the water industry's acceptable level of ten percent (10%).

During the fiscal year 1989-90, water demand in the City will total 11,080 acre-feet. This will consist of 10,400 service connections equalling an average water use per service connection of 1.06 acre-feet. In October of 1990, these figures changed as a result of the acquisition of a portion of

Water Works District No. 8 service area. (Water Works District No. 8 is a County of San Bernardino Water District). Thus, water demand will increase to 12,325 acre-feet and service connections will increase to 11,628. It is projected that water demand for the fiscal years 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 will be 13,557 and 14,913 acre-feet, respectively. The City has determined that it will be able to meet this demand.

Based on current and future growth projections, water needs will be met through the fiscal year 1997/98 (28,763 acre-feet). Of the 28,763 acre-feet, 24,283 acre-feet (84%) will be pumped from the CGB and the balance of 4,480 acre-feet (16%) will be purchased from the WFA-JPA Treatment Plant. It is anticipated, however, that additional storage facilities will be needed to meet daily peak demands and fire flow requirements. Water needs for the fiscal years 1998-2010 has been estimated at 82,913 acre-feet (this is based on a growth rate of 10% per year).

Water Conservation: Meeting future water demands will be important in order to achieve projected growth goals. One way to help ensure available water in the future is to reduce the amount of water currently consumed. This can be achieved through conservation practices. Water conservation is, and will be important for Chino during the 1990's and into the 21st century. The City must be prepared to take the necessary steps to promote and to require water conservation measures and techniques. The State of California, through implementation of Title 20 and Title 24 of the California Administrative Code and various sections of Health and Safety Code, currently require water conservation designs for all new construction. In addition, strict guidelines

must be followed by manufacturers of water related fixtures and facilities to achieve water efficiency and reduce water use.

The City can go beyond the State standards and require additional water conservation standards. For example, reclaimed water can be used for irrigation of public parks, City parkways and for manufacturing purposes. In order to utilize reclaimed water, a separate water system must be constructed. Additionally, the City could require ultra-low flush toilets (1-1/2 gallons per flush rather than 3-1/2 gallons), automatic irrigation systems and require drought tolerant landscaping for all new development.

Water Quality: Water quality is an important factor in the distribution of water to City residents. The standards for water quality has been established by State and Federal laws. Meeting those standards is the responsibility of County and Local agencies. Water quality is measured in terms of Maximum Contaminant Levels for various mineral and heavy metal constituents. Title 22 of the California Administrative Code, (Section 64435) establishes maximum contaminant levels for these constituents (Table V - 3).

Water currently distributed to Chino residents meets or exceeds State water quality standards. A general measure of water quality is determined by the amount of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in the water. The City's wells contain an average TDS level of 240 mg/l. It is anticipated that the TDS levels will increase to an estimated level of 400 mg/l by the year 2045. Of specific concern to the City, is the amount of nitrates in the well water. Currently, nitrate levels are below the maximum limits; however, they are

anticipated to increase significantly in the future beyond maximum limits currently allowed.

The increases in TDS levels, which ultimately lead to water pollution, can be attributed to such factors as industrial waste, agricultural practices and soil erosion. There are four businesses in the City (and in the sphere of influence) that either contaminate or have the potential for contaminating the Chino Groundwater Basin (Crown Coach Facility, Chino Airport, Garden Mate Products and Farmers Fertilizer Company). The City is currently working with these companies to improve water quality.

Issues

The City is faced with several issues regarding water resources. Water production will meet water demand through 1998; however, the City will need to obtain additional water to meet demands through 2010 (City build-out date). Water quality in the future is projected to decrease, as a result if TDS levels increasing beyond maximum limits allowed by the State. This is in addition to the industrial sources currently contaminating the groundwater basin. Based on climatological factors that produce water drought conditions, available water supply may not be as abundant as experienced in the past. Water rationing and water conservation has been mandated elsewhere in the State, and may be mandated in Southern California.

The following goals, policies and actions will aid the City in making decisions regarding water resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-12

Conserve Water

To conserve water resources in the City of Chino.

POLICY P5-12.1

Encourage Water Conservation Practices

To encourage water conservation practices for all residential, commercial and industrial land uses in the City.

ACTION A5-12.1.1

Xeriscape Ordinance Amendment

The City shall adopt and implement a zoning ordinance amendment that will require xeriscape and drought tolerant landscaping practices for new residential, commercial and industrial development, and City medians, parks and parkways.

ACTION A5-12.1.2

Update Urban Water Management Plan

The City shall amend and update the Urban Water Management Plan every five years. The plan should focus on water conservation aspects, such as, reclaimed water systems and stored rainwater for irrigation.

ACTION A5-12.1.3

Enforcement of State Laws on Conservation

The City shall continue its enforcement of Title 20 and Title 24 of the California Administrative Code and applicable sections of the State of California Health and Safety Code.

ACTION A5-12.1.4

Reclaimed Water System for SCE Easements

The City shall pursue development of a reclaimed water system that will allow the use of reclaimed water for irrigation of agricultural land within Southern California Edison easements.

ACTION A5-12.1.5

Building Code Conservation Ordinance Amendment

The City shall adopt and implement an ordinance amendment that will require ultra-low-flush toilets (1-1/2 gallon per flush toilets); low flow rate shower heads, lavatory faucets, and sink faucets; water conservation water closets, and automatic irrigation systems for all new residential, commercial and industrial developments.

ACTION A5-12.1.6

Promote Water Awareness Month

The City shall promote, through City flyers and brochures, Water Awareness Month and water conservation practices.

GOAL G5-13

Meet Existing and Future Water Demands

To meet existing and future water demands for the City.

POLICY P5-13.1

Ensure Adequate Water Supply

To ensure that the City's water production and distribution capabilities are adequate to meet future residential, commercial and industrial water demands.

ACTION A5-13.1.1

Construct Additional Reservoirs

The City shall, as appropriate, construct additional reservoirs, and/or water retention basins to collect and store water to help meet existing and future water demands.

ACTION A5-13.1.2

Alternative Water Supply Sources

The City shall investigate alternative water supply sources to meet future demands in the event that existing sources cannot meet the City's water demand.

GOAL G5-14

Maintain Federal, State and Local Water Quality Standards

To ensure that the City's water supply maintains federal, state and local water quality standards

POLICY P5-14.1

Avoid Contamination of Water Supply

To avoid contamination of the City's water supply and water distribution system caused by residential, commercial and industrial land uses.

ACTION A5-14.1.1

Enforcement of Pre-Treatment Program

The City shall continue the application and enforcement of the Public Works Department's Pre-Treatment Program for commercial and industrial land uses.

ACTION A5-14.1.2

Implement Cross-Connection Control Program

The City shall continue to enforce and implement the Cross-Connection Control Program.

ACTION A5-14.1.3

Promote Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste

The City shall promote the need for proper disposal of household hazardous waste while educating the public about the availability of household hazardous waste collection centers. This can be accomplished through advertisements in the City's informational brochure, the Chino Champion, distribution of flyers and posters at community centers and local schools.

ACTION A5-14.1.4

Utilize County Program

The City shall work with the Department of Environmental Health Services of San Bernardino County to provide a household hazardous waste collection center within the City of Chino.

POLICY P5-14.2

Stringent Review Procedures

To provide stringent review procedures for land uses which have the potential for generating hazardous waste and contaminating the City's water supply.

ACTION A5-14.2.1

Hazardous Waste Management Plan

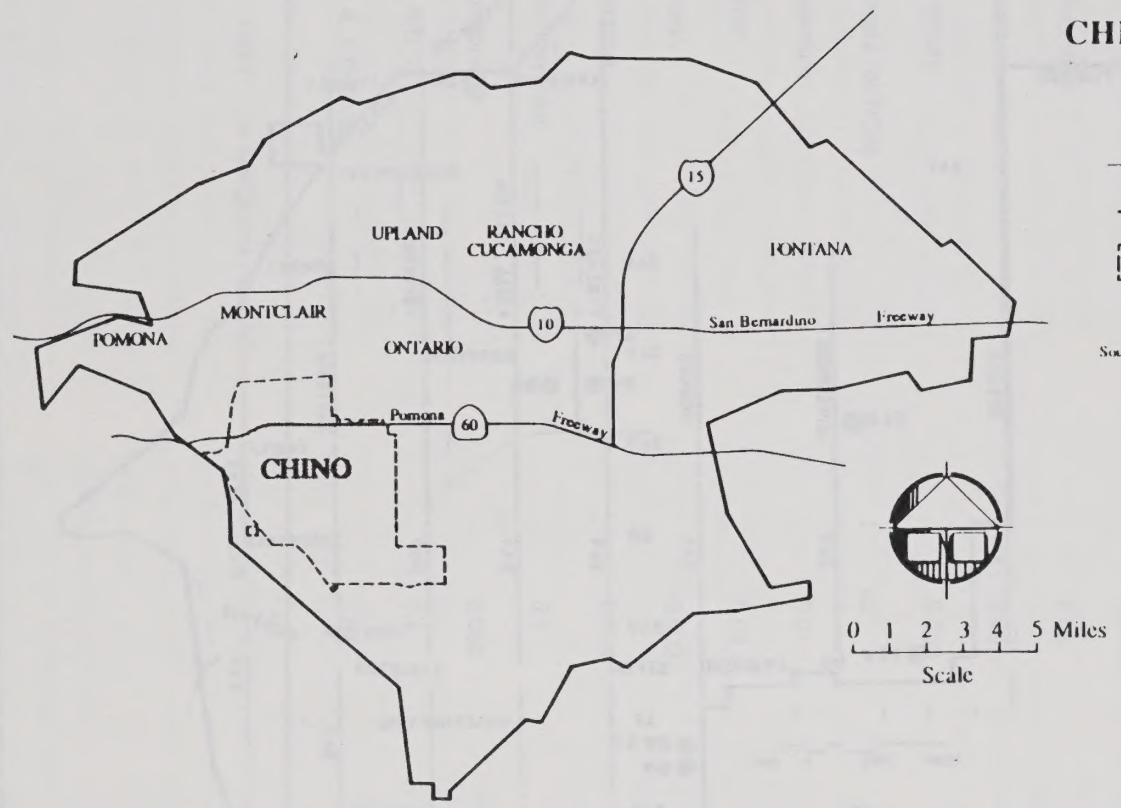
The City shall prepare and implement a comprehensive Hazardous Waste Management Plan that will set guidelines and establish standards for hazardous waste use siting storage and transportation.

CHINO GROUNDWATER BASIN BOUNDARY

LEGEND

- Boundary of Chino Groundwater Basin
- - - City of Chino

Source: Chino Basin Municipal Water District Regional Plant No. 2
Draft EIR (January 1988)



CITY OF CHINO Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element

FIGURE V-9

Prepared 12/90

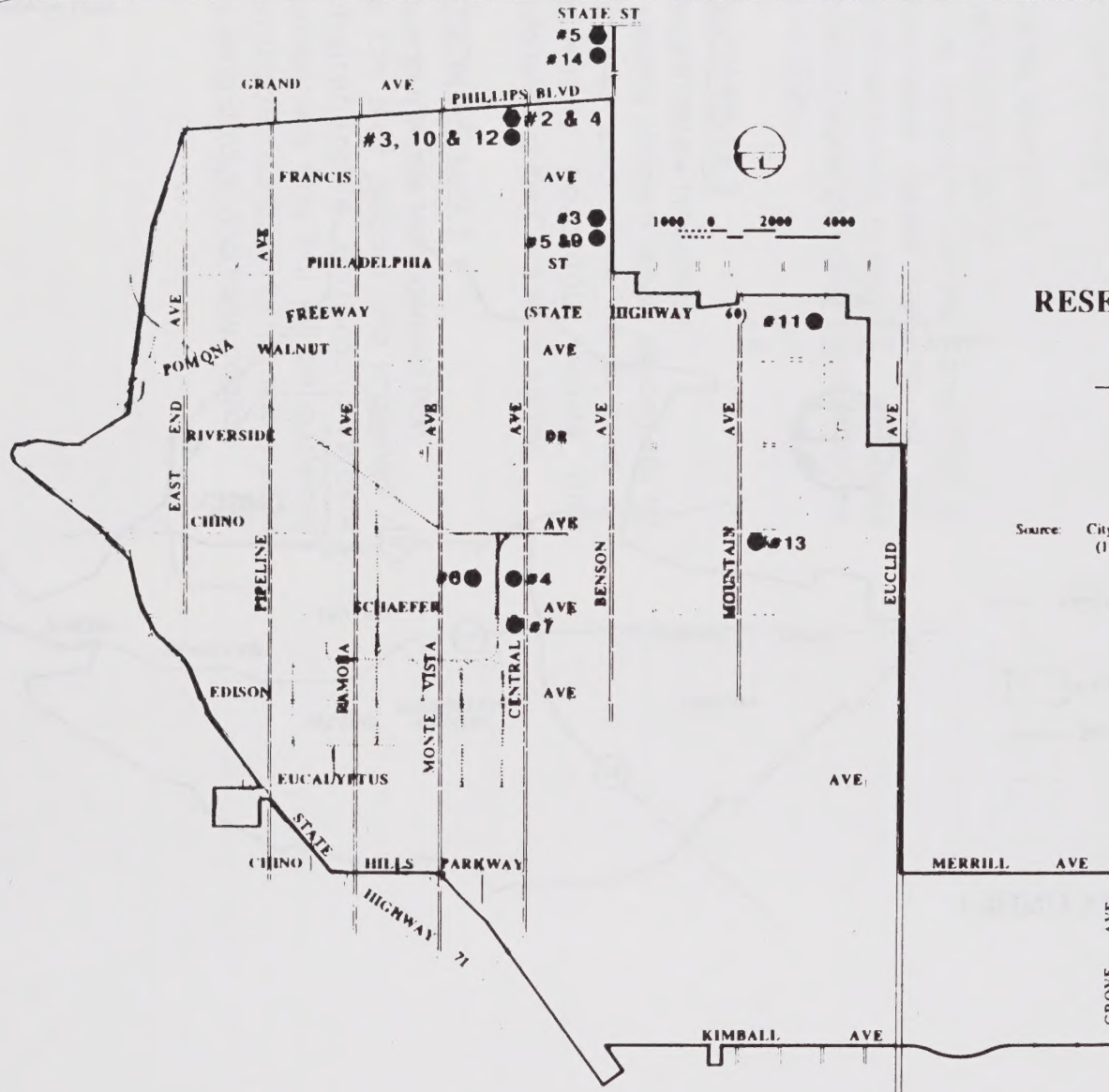
CITY OF CHINO RESERVOIRS AND WELLS

LEGEND

- Reservoirs
- Wells

Source: City of Chino Public Works Department, Service Division
(1990)

CITY OF CHINO Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element



Prepared 12/90

FIGURE V-10

TABLE V - 3

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/l
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.
Cadmium	0.0010
Chromium	0.05
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	45.
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Endrin	0.002
Lindane	0.004
Methoxychlor	0.1
Toxaphene	0.005
2, 4-D	0.1
2, 4, 5-TP Silvex	0.01

Note: mg/l = Milligrams per Liter

Open Space for the Managed Production of Resources

Background

Introduction

Open space for the managed production of resources should include an assessment of: forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food and fiber; areas required for recharge of groundwater basins; areas for bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams' important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply. In assessing these aspects, the ideal situation would be to utilize open space provisions to ensure that these resources, which may be economically important, be maintained or preserved. Only agricultural lands, areas of economic importance for the production of food and fiber, areas required recharge of the groundwater basin, and areas of major mineral deposits have been evaluated. The other areas do not apply to Chino.

Technical Information

As noted in the conversation section of this chapter, the City has land still under agricultural production. These areas are characterized by dairy farming and crop production (Figures V - 1 and V - 2). Agriculture has existed in the City for over 100 years; however, it is being phased out for non-agricultural uses. This is evident as one drives through the City's agricultural area, and views the residential, commercial and industrial development occurring. Property being used for crop production will

also be phased out. These areas are planned for urban uses in the future.

Utilizing open space to preserve land for the groundwater recharge facilities is a common practice. As shown in Figure V - 9, the City lies within the Chino Groundwater Basin. The Chino Basin Municipal Water District, the governing agency that regulates the groundwater basin, has active recharge programs in the northern portion of the basin. Groundwater recharge is achieved through natural percolation processes, or by directly pumping water through wells into the basin. Since Chino lies at the southern edge of the Chino Groundwater Basin, groundwater recharge would result in a loss of water to Orange County. Thus, groundwater recharge facilities are not proposed in the City.

Utilizing open space to preserve significant mineral deposits (i.e., mining operations) is also a common practice. Chino lies within the Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption Region, which has been designated by the California Division of Mines and Geology as an area that contains mineral deposits suitable for aggregate use (i.e., good for construction). Based on an analysis of this region, the areas containing significant mineral deposits, best suited for mining of aggregate, is located along the San Antonio and Cucamonga alluvial fans and the San Dimas Wash (i.e., north Montclair, Upland and Cucamonga). Mining operations are currently active in these areas; however, their future longevity is uncertain due to high urbanization. Chino does not have any significant mineral deposits.

Issues

There are several issues associated with designating land as open space for the purpose of long term preservation.

- ▶ **Land Under Agricultural Production:**
From an environmental point of view, agriculture is a major contributor to groundwater contamination. The salts (TDS's), which are leached into the ground from dairy wastes, have a negative impact on water quality. The production of crops, can have a negative impact on soils. For example, certain tilling practices can lead to soil erosion. Soil erosion also adds to water quality problems. Since agricultural areas tend to have inadequate flood control facilities, flooding and ponding will usually occur. This can have negative impacts on property located downstream, since water runoff is not collected properly. Agriculture also creates land use compatibility problems. The issue of mitigating odors, which can be objectionable to neighboring residential uses, is difficult. In addition, vector problems (i.e., flies/mosquitos) create nuisances and can sometimes lead to health problems.

In an economic sense, agriculture does not create the fiscal benefits that non-agriculture uses do. The City can receive more property tax monies from residential commercial and industrial uses, because the land is developed more intensely. There is a higher fiscal return per acre on non-agricultural uses than agricultural uses.

In addition, development pressures in the City agricultural area is quite high. The adoption of the East Chino Specific

Plan and the eventual adoption of the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan has and will, lead to the development of urban uses. As urban uses expand into these areas, the price of land will significantly increase. This makes it very enticing on an agricultural property owner to sell his/her property, rather than maintain it in agricultural production.

Open Space for the Preservation of Natural Resources

Background

Introduction

Open space for the managed production of resources can be used for areas requiring the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish & wildlife species; areas required for the ecological and other scientific study purposes; areas required for the preservation of rivers, streams, bays and estuaries, coastal beaches, lake shores, banks of rivers and streams and watershed lands. In assessing these aspects, open space for the preservation of plant and animal species was the most relevant to Chino.

Technical Information

As identified in the conservation section of this chapter, Chino once had an abundant supply of native plant and animal species. As urbanization increased, however, many of the native species were eliminated. Most of the species existing in Chino, presently, are introduced species, and those species that were able to live in close proximity to urban areas.

An analysis has been made of possible rare and threatened species and species of local significance (i.e., sensitive species). There are six (6) rare and threatened species. The Western Yellow Billed Cuckoo, the San Diego Horned Lizard, the California Black Rail, the Long Eared Owl, the Western Pond Turtle and the Southern Sycamore Riparian Alder Woodland. There has been no specific siting in the city, or the sphere of influence, however, portions of their habitat areas do

extend into the City (refer to Figure V - 4 for boundary lines). There are also five (5) species of local significance which have been sited in the city. They include the Willow Riparian Woodland Habitat, the Burrowing Owl, the Red-shouldered Hawk, the Red-tailed Hawk and the Black-shouldered Kite (refer to Figure V - 3 for locations).

Issues

Rare and threatened species are protected under the "Rare and Threatened Species Act." Sensitive species, considered to be locally significant, are not protected. The Act requires local agencies to take measures to protect plant and animal species, which may be negatively impacted by a development project. In a worst case scenario, a project could be denied, if protective measures were not taken.

The issue of balancing a property owners desire to develop his/her property, with the need to protect rare and threatened species on same property is difficult. A decision to deny a property owner the privilege to develop his/her property to protect rare species could lead to legal action against the City (i.e., the taking of property rights issue). On the other hand, allowing the property owner to develop the site and not take measures to protect these species, could lead to legal action with the State of California. Since there have been no specific sitings of rare and threatened species, this scenario will not occur.

Since the City has been concerned with protecting species of local significance (i.e., the Burrowing Owl), the issue of continuing this practice will be important. Even though there are not State requirements for protecting species of local significance,

protecting them increases public awareness and enhances the City's image as a local agency concerned about the environment.

This action could be carried through to include rare and threatened species whose habitat areas enter city limits. One way to implement this action, is to require biological survey reports when property is being developed. This will help determine what type of species, if any, exist on a given piece of property.

Open Space for Public Health and Safety

Background

Introduction

Open space for public health and safety includes an assessment of areas which require special management or regulation, because of hazardous or special conditions such as, earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, floods plains, and watersheds. It can also include areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality. The following analysis covers earthquake fault zones, which include the potential for surface rupture, the potential for ground shaking and the potential for ground failure.

Technical Information

Geologic hazards in California are a major cause of life and property damage. A prime example of the impacts earthquakes can have on our lives was most recently witnessed with the October 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake (6.9 on the Richter Scale). Although technology (i.e., seismic engineering) has reduced the risks to humans and structures, the elimination of all risks is impossible. The California Division of Mines and Geology has estimated that by the year 2000, total life and property losses resulting from seismic activity could exceed \$30 billion.

There are numerous faults that traverse western San Bernardino County. The more commonly known faults include the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and the Chino-Elsinore faults. Other faults in the area include the Cucamonga, San Jose, Indian, Colton-Rialto,

Glen Helen, Red Hill and Whittier faults. All these faults are considered to be active. One fault -- the Central Avenue fault -- traverses the southwest part of the City. Its exact location is unknown, because it is a concealed fault located deep beneath the earth's surface. Although this fault has been identified by the California Division of Mines and Geology as a potentially active fault, it has not been included in the Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone. The Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones Act of 1972 regulates development near active faults, so as to mitigate the hazards and impacts from surface fault-rupture (see Figure V - 11 for fault locations).

Earthquake faults are classified as either active or potentially active. Movement along faults are measured on a geologic time scale. Active faults are those that have had seismic activity within the past 11,000 years. Potentially active faults are those that have had seismic activity between 11,000 and two million (2,000,000) years. Most of the faults traversing this area are considered to be active faults. The most noticeable being the San Andreas, San Jacinto and Cucamonga faults.

Seismic activity is caused by the release of energy resulting from two or more sections of subsurface bedrock moving against one another. The impacts and damages resulting from this activity occur because of ground shaking. Geologists have two different ways of measuring the effects of ground shaking -- the Richter Scale and the Modified Mercalli Scale.

The Richter Scale measures the total amount of energy released in a given earthquake. It is a numerical scale (measuring from 1 - 10) that is considered an absolute,

logarithmic scale, such that the intensity of an earthquake increases ten-fold with every increase in the magnitude (i.e., magnitude 2 - 3). The Modified Mercalli Scale is based on the level of shaking and the subsequent damage experienced in a given area. The scale ranges from I (no damage and only felt in certain areas) to XII (total destruction). In using the Modified Mercalli Scale, an earthquake can create several measurements, because of damages in different areas. The Richter Scale, on the other hand, only produces one measurement.

Damage resulting from earthquakes depends on three factors: the amount of energy released, the distance between the epicenter and the location of a given site and the nature of the soil at the site. Table V - 4 identifies the maximum magnitude (Richter Scale) for several faults in this area.

There are many risks related to seismic activity. Some of the biggest concerns are ground shaking, ground/fault rupture and liquefaction. Ground shaking hazards can have the most damaging effect. Structures can be subjected to extreme damage and/or total destruction, especially in older un-reinforced masonry buildings. These hazards are influenced by the soil conditions in a given area. Because of the soil conditions of the Chino Basin, the area would experience a high degree of ground shaking.

Ground/fault rupture hazards can occur when the displacement along a fault causes the earth to split. Any structures straddling a rupture zone could be torn in half. Liquefaction occurs when topsoil loses its solidity and becomes a muddy liquid. This results from groundwater mixing with loose

topsoil (i.e., similar to quicksand effects). Areas subject to liquefaction occur where the groundwater table is extremely close to the earth's surface, and sandy or unconsolidated soil exist.

Issues

Chino will more and likely be affected by an earthquake occurring on the faults identified in Figure V - 11. The Central Avenue Fault has been identified as having a high potential for ground surface rupture (determination made by the California Division of Mines and Geology). Ground shaking is also potentially high in the Chino area. To minimize the impacts from seismic activity, all structures developed in the City should comply with seismic safety codes outlined in the Uniform Building Code. Since the Central Avenue Fault is not part of the Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone, additional mitigation such as locational requirements, will not be required under State law.

Impacts resulting from liquefaction may occur locally, in the southern part of town, where the groundwater table is the closest to the earth's surface (Figure V - 12). As Figure V - 12 indicates, however, there is approximately a 100-foot difference between the surface of the groundwater table and the earth. Since the soils in this area are very permeable, the likelihood of liquefaction is slight. A more detailed analysis of seismic hazards is contained in the Safety Element of the Chino General Plan. Based on the information provided in this section, the City does not see a need to designate these areas open space, since adequate mitigation exists to protect the public's health, safety and general welfare.

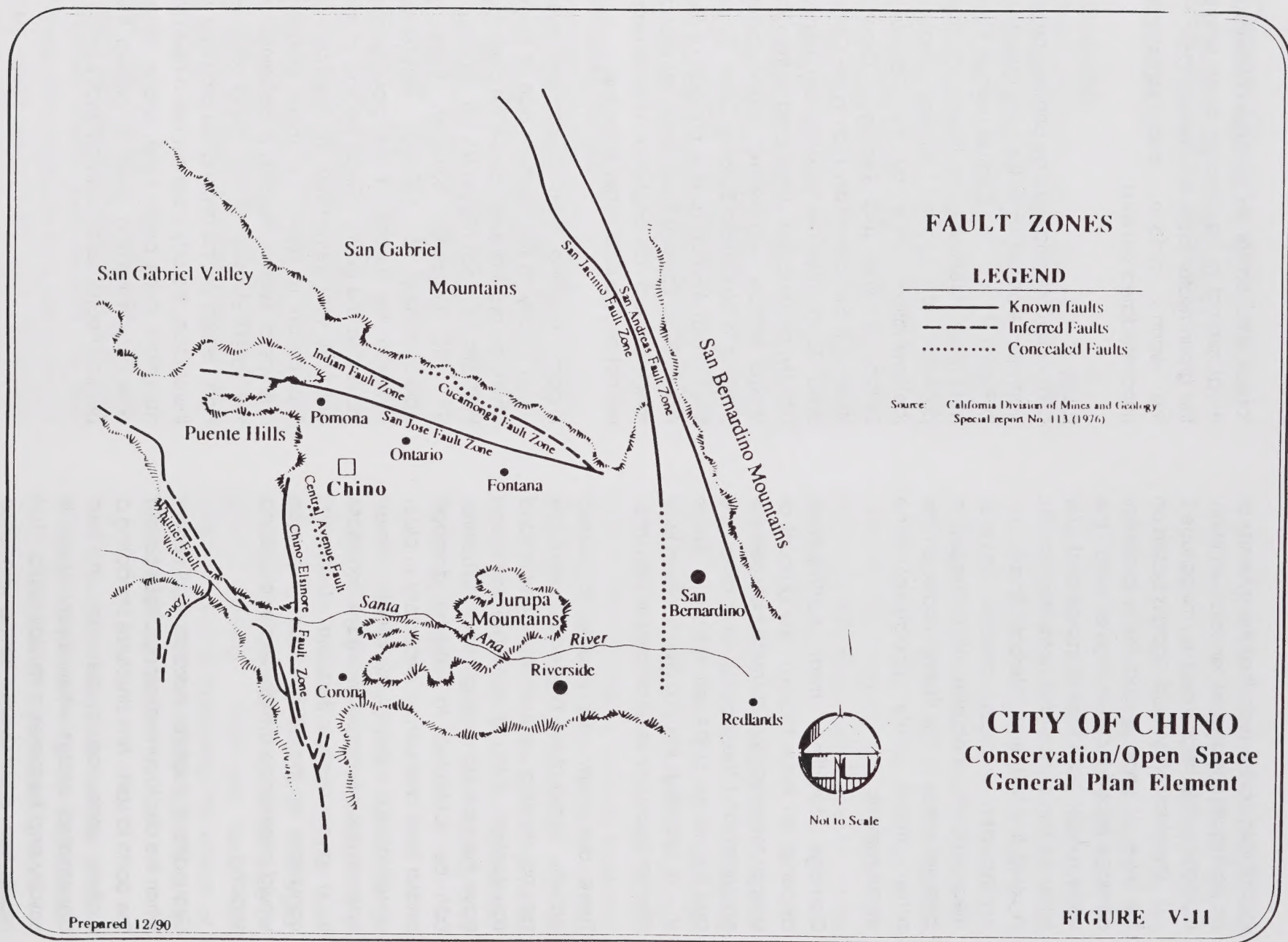


FIGURE V-11

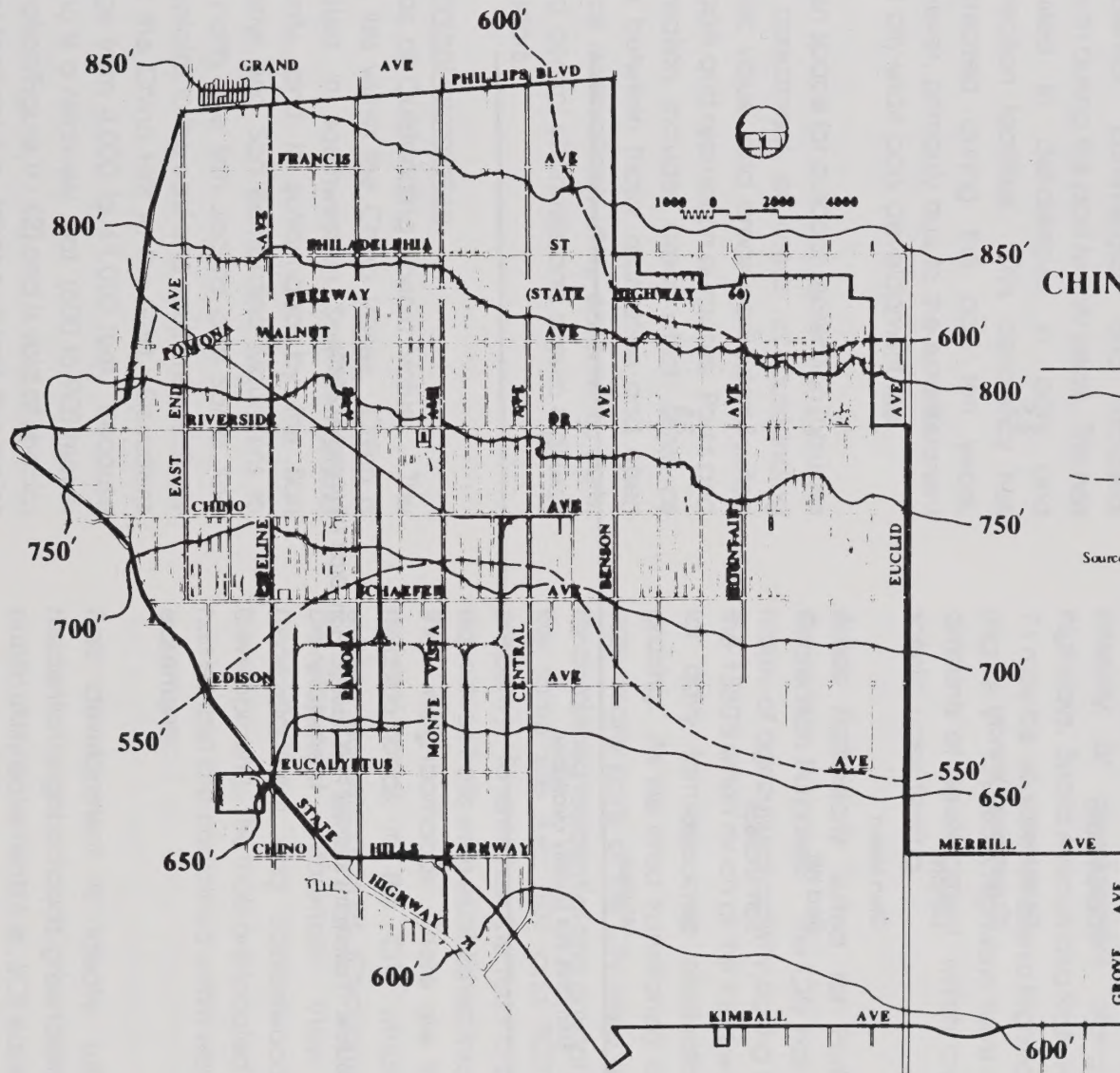
ELEVATION OF CHINO GROUNDWATER BASIN

LEGEND

-  Actual Land Elevations
(Note: 900' elevation is outside City limits)
-  Chino Groundwater Basin Elevation (1986)
(Note: 500' elevation is outside City limits)

Source: Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program
Draft EIR (June 1988)

CITY OF CHINO Conservation/Open Space General Plan Element



Prepared 12/90

FIGURE V-12

TABLE V - 4

LOCAL SEISMIC FAULTS

Fault Zone	Maximum Magnitude (Richter Scale)
Central Avenue	•
Chino	6.5
Colton-Rialto	•
Sierra Madre (Cucamonga Branch)	6.5
Elsinore	6.5
Glen Helen	•
Red Hill	6.1
San Andreas	8.5
San Jacinto	7.5
Whittier	•

• Estimates not readily available.

Source: Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan, Draft EIR (October 1989).

Open Space for Outdoor Recreation

Background

Introduction

Open space for outdoor recreation is an important aspect of urban life. Once Chino transitioned from an agricultural community to a more urbanized community, open space for outdoor recreation became very important. There has been a fast pace of residential, commercial, and industrial growth during the past twenty years. This has resulted in deficiencies in park and recreation facilities. This deficiency has decreased during the past ten years, however, primarily due to the establishment of a city-wide park development fee.

Open space for outdoor recreation includes an assessment of areas of outstanding scenic value, and areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes. Parks and recreation includes areas which serve as links between major recreation and open space reservations, utility easements, trails, flood control channels and scenic highway corridors.

Technical Information

Areas of Outstanding Scenic Value: The City lies within the Chino Valley. Chino is located in southwestern San Bernardino County, and is surrounded by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the San Jacinto and Santa Ana Mountains to the east and south; respectively and the Chino Hills to the west. Elevations range from 4,000 to 11,000 feet. Because Chino is a relatively flat (600 to 900 feet in elevation/Figure V - 12) and is void of special water features (i.e., lakes or rivers), the major scenic beauty are the local mountains. The

views can be quite beautiful depending on the time of year and the climatic conditions. The winter months usually provide the clearest views of the snow-capped mountains.

Scenic highways also offer scenic views. In 1963, the State of California established the California Scenic Highway Program. The intent of the program is to develop a scenic highway system for enjoyment by the State's residents. By establishing a scenic highway, local agencies can regulate the type and intensity of development along these highways. Euclid Avenue and State Highway 71 may be eligible for scenic highway status (Figure V - 13). Both highways have minimal amounts of development, which creates a scenic, open feeling.

Areas Particularly Suited for Parks and Recreation Purposes: The City has a long history of agricultural activity dating back to the 1880's when much of the land was used for dairy farming, crop production and grazing. As the area transitioned to urban uses, many parts of the City were reserved for combined residential and animal uses on the same site (i.e., RD1 and RD2 zoned property). To enhance the rural character, equestrian trails were established throughout these neighborhoods. There are three (3) neighborhoods in the City which have existing equestrian trails (Chaparral Trails Development, Mountain View Trails Dedevlopment and Saddlewood Trails Development). The trials are located behind homes and are contained within equestrian easements.

Trail development is ideally suited to residential neighborhoods, green belts/parks, public utility easements (i.e., SCE easements), flood control channels and street rights-of-way. Figure V - 14 reflects the location of

master planned equestrian trails (locations are consistent with those shown in the Circulation Element).

Equestrian trails provide a good recreational opportunity for those people who own horses. The City is proposing to establish a backbone equestrian trail system that links equestrian neighborhoods with recreational areas developed for equestrian activity. This system should tie into the County trail system. A major component of the County system includes an extensive trail system in the Chino Hills State Park. This system offers the equestrian enthusiast hours of recreational riding.

Bicycling offers another recreational opportunity. It is considered to be the second most preferred recreational activity of Californians. The City has an existing master planned bikeway system which was approved with the Circulation Element (Figure V - 14). However, actual construction of bike lanes have not occurred, since the plan was adopted. The bikeway system has been planned to link recreational centers within the City. The system has also been planned to link with Ayala Community Park, Chino Fairgrounds, Chino Hills State Park and El Prado Regional Park.

Bikeway systems can be classified by type to ensure compatibility with other local or regional transportation facilities. The State Department of Transportation (CalTrans) has established three (3) classes for bikeway systems (Class I, Class II and Class III). Certain streets within the City have one of these classifications (Table V - 5). The following is a summary of the different bikeway classifications.

- ▶ **Class I Bikeway:** Class I Bikeways are designed solely for bicycle traffic and

are contained within rights-of-way completely separated from streets and highways. Although utilized as functional trails, Class I trails are mainly used for recreational purposes. Ideal locations for these trails are utility corridors, flood control channels and parks.

- ▶ **Class II Bikeway:** Class II Bikeways are designed for exclusive and semi-exclusive use by bicycles and are contained within streets rights-of-way. They are generally one-way lanes separated from automobile traffic by striping and signage.
- ▶ **Class III Bikeway:** Class III Bikeways provide for shared use with pedestrian or motor vehicle traffic. They are designated by posted signs and pavement stencil markings which indicate that the road serves as a bike route.

If the master planned equestrian and bicycle trails are implemented as proposed, the City's trail system will ultimately link with the County trail system. Chino is part of the San Bernardino County West Valley Park Planning District I. As noted in their Regional Parks Department Strategic Master Plan, specific attention must be given to the County's trail system in relation to cities located within District I. The ultimate goal is to provide a comprehensive and integrated system. The County intends to pursue development of trails along flood control channels and utility easement corridors. Consequently, eventual development of the system within these facilities, will also provide linkages to Chino Hills State Park. This linkage would be consistent with the California Recreational Trails Plan.

Pedestrian jogging trails also offer recreational opportunities. They are usually compatible with bicycling; however, the two uses need to be separated to ensure safety. This can be achieved through slight grade changes, surfacing/pavement texture differences, striping and signage. Since these trails are mainly recreational, ideal locations should offer the individual scenic views and a separation from traffic noise. Thus, trails should be constructed within parks, flood control channels and/or utility easements.

Public and private parks are the most common type of open spaces. There is currently 2,818 acres of land currently designated as open space in the City (2,524 acres is the California Institution for Men).

In order to plan for the use of a specific area, park space standards are a necessity. It is impossible to develop a plan of community recreation and park needs without guidelines. Standards are not absolute and must be evaluated in terms of development and need. However, the standards proposed by the National Recreation and Parks Association, which utilize a park acreage need based on population, are widely used by local agencies. The following is a summary of certain standards:

- ▶ **Mini-Parks:** The mini-park is a small area up to one (1) acre that is designed to improve the aesthetics of a blighted area or designed for the play of preschool aged children. There is no established acreage standard relative to population size.
- ▶ **City Parks:** A city park is a small area which ranges in size from one (1) to five (5) acres and is designed to be centrally located within a city. There is no recommended acreage standard relative to population size.
- ▶ **Neighborhood Parks:** The recommended size for a neighborhood park ranges from five (5) to 20 acres and is designed primarily to serve the recreation needs of children six (6) to 15 years of age (within a one-half mile service radius). The recommended acreage standard is 2.5 acres per 1,000 persons.
- ▶ **Community Parks:** The recommended size for a community park ranges from 20 to 100 acres, with a service area radius of one-half to three miles. It is designed to meet recreational needs of children to adults. The recommended acreage standard is 2.5 acres per 1,000 persons.
- ▶ **Regional Parks:** Regional parks are designed to provide the urban dweller with an opportunity to get away from the noise and congestion of city life without having to travel great distances. A central location is desirable but, depending on space, regional parks are often located on the outer edges of the City. A regional park usually serves a population of 50,000 to 100,000 people, is within an hour's drive and is usually 250 to 500 acres in size.
- ▶ **Parkways:** These are essentially elongated parks that are usually restricted to bicycle and pedestrian activity. There is no recommended acreage standard for parkways.
- ▶ **Special Use Facilities:** Special use facilities are usually contained within a park and may include community

centers, swimming pools, golf courses, senior citizen centers, archery ranges, lawn bowling greens, shuffleboard courts and community gardens. Each type of facility has its own acreage or size standard.

A more detailed analysis of each park type and their characteristics are contained in Appendix "A" (City of Chino Parks Master Plan).

The City has been divided into park service areas to help assess the demand for parks and park facilities. There are four (4) service areas that will assist in the planning for park acquisition and development. As outlined in Figure V - 16, the four service areas are separated by Central Avenue and Riverside Drive. Guidelines for establishing the service areas include: population growth, current park development, census tract information, school site locations, public input and safe access to sites.

A summary of each service area is outlined in the following:

- ▶ **Service Area 1 (Northwest):** Currently, there are two (2) neighborhood and two (2) mini-parks servicing this area. Liberty Park is 7.5 acres, Walnut Park is 4.5 acres, Centennial Square is 0.1 acres and Seventh Street Park is 0.2 acres. Facilities at Liberty Park include a softball field, play lots, volleyball court, basketball court, picnic areas and off-street parking. Facilities at Walnut Park include basketball/volleyball courts, picnic facilities, rest rooms and off-street parking. Centennial Square and Seventh Street parks include picnic areas and passive resting spots. Also located in Service Area 1, is one (1) junior high school, three (3) elementary schools and one (1) continuation high school facility.
- ▶ **Service Area 2 (Southwest):** Currently, there are three (3) neighborhood parks within Service Area 2. Monte Vista Park, Villa Park and Heritage Park. Monte Vista Park is a five (5) acre site with a recreation center staffed by part time employees, playground equipment, basketball courts, cluster course, horse shoe pits and off-street parking. Villa Park is a 10 acre site with a multi-purpose lighted field, handball courts, basketball courts, picnic shelter, playground equipment, rest rooms and off-street parking. Also located in Service Area 2, is one (1) high school, two (2) elementary schools and a county branch library.
- ▶ **Service Area 3 (Northeast):** Currently, there is one (1) neighborhood park and one (1) mini-park in Service Area 3: Bob C. McLeod Park and Sebring Park, respectively. McLeod Park is a 3.5 acre site that includes playground equipment, basketball courts, a picnic pavilion and rest rooms; Sebring Park is a 0.6 acre mini-park centrally located in a residential neighborhood. It includes play equipment, picnic areas and passive open areas. Also located in Service Area 3 is one (1) high school and one (1) elementary school.
- ▶ **Service Area 4 (Southeast):** Currently there is one (1) neighborhood park, one (1) city park, one (1) community park and one (1) undeveloped neighborhood park site. Mountain View Park is a 10-acre neighborhood park that includes two (2) softball fields with soccer overlays, playground equipment, picnic areas, concession/rest room

building and off-street parking. Central Park is a 2+ acre city park that includes a recreation center, playground equipment, fire station, community service facility and off-street parking. Ruben S. Ayala Community Park is a 140 acre park (100 acres are undeveloped) that include four (4) softball and two baseball fields with soccer overlays, two play lots, volleyball courts, exercise cluster course, picnic pavilions, concession/rest room building and two (2) off-street parking lots. The undeveloped neighborhood park is an eight (8) acre site located within the East Chino Specific Plan (facilities are not currently planned); Also included in Service Area 4 is a junior school and an elementary school.

In addition to the public parks and facilities, the City has private recreational facilities that can be available to residents. The Chino Junior Fairgrounds, located on the northeast corner of Central and Edison Avenues, is a multi-use facility housing equestrian facilities and a multi-purpose hall which is used for weddings, banquets, festivals and the like. The YMCA, located on Central Avenue, is considered a special use facility. It offers general recreation programs and classes. All parks and schools are represented in Figure V - 17.

Issues

There are many open space issues facing the City during the next 20 years. The most important issue is to meet future park and recreation needs. Between the four service areas, the City will need an additional 83 acres of park sites (This figure will change upon completion of the 1990 Census). The acreage is distributed as follows (actual parcel sizes are discussed in Appendix "A"):

Service Area 1: 25 acres total

Service Area 2: 23 acres total

Service Area 3: 16 acres total

Service Area 4: 19 acres total

In addition, the City is faced with the need of providing park space in the industrial area. As the Majestic Spectrum and Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plans are implemented, workers will need places to relax during lunch. This is especially true as transportation demand management measures go into effect. The City will need financing. The City is presently pursuing the feasibility of requiring commercial/industrial park fees to help fund the development of parks in the industrial area.

In addition to park lands to serve the community, providing open space areas for the development of recreational activities such as equestrian, bicycle, jogging and pedestrian trails is needed. Areas ideally suited for these activities are the Southern California Edison Easements, and the San Antonio and Cypress Flood Control Channels. To encourage use of these areas, the City could consider designating utility easements and flood control channels as open space zoning (this is proposed as one of the action programs).

Upon implementation of equestrian trails, special attention must be given to the Central/Euclid Avenue trails since they are located along major arterials. Adequate buffer areas are needed between the trails and the streets, so equestrian riders can be safe. Noise will also need to be mitigated. The trails are located adjacent to the California Institution for Men, thus, the City may be able to lease additional property to provide a greater distance from the street and adequate room for increased landscaping and trail size.

The following goals, policies and action programs will aid the City in making decisions regarding its open space resources and provide direction for future decisions.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

GOAL G5-15

Open Space for Natural Resources Preservation

To encourage the development of open space for preservation of the City's natural resources.

POLICY P5-15.1

Protect Natural Plant and Animal Habitats

To protect and preserve existing natural plant and animal habitats throughout the City.

ACTION A5-15.1.1

Amend Zoning and General Plan Maps

The City shall amend the zoning and general plan maps to designate Little Chino Creek and all flood control channels as open space for the purpose of protecting existing plant and animal habitats.

ACTION A5-15.1.2

Establish Conservation Area

The City shall pursue the feasibility of establishing a conservation area along Little Chino Creek and/or portions of the San Antonio Flood Control Channel where plant and animal habitats can be relocated and preserved.

GOAL G5-16

Open Space for Outdoor Recreation

To maintain and encourage the development of open space for outdoor recreation.

POLICY P5-16.1

Maintain Vistas

To ensure that vistas of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains and the Chino Hills are maintained for aesthetic enjoyment by City residents.

ACTION A5-16.1.1

Creative Building Designs

The City shall strongly encourage creative building design for new development projects to ensure that they do not obstruct scenic vistas of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains and the Chino Hills. If necessary, the City may restrict building height and building location.

POLICY P5-16.2

Pursue HWY 71 and Euclid Avenue as Scenic Highways

To encourage the designation of State HWY 71 (Corona Expressway) and State Route 83 (Euclid Avenue) from north to south city limits, respectively, as scenic highway corridors.

ACTION A5-16.2.1

State Designation and Design Guidelines

The City shall coordinate with the State Department of Transportation to determine the feasibility of designating State HWY 71 (Corona Expressway) and State Route 83 (Euclid Avenue) as scenic highways.

POLICY P5-16.3

Encourage Use of SCE Easements and Flood Control Channels

To encourage and promote the use of Southern California Edison easements and County flood control channels for the development of equestrian, bicycle, jogging and walking trails, as a means of providing recreational opportunities for Chino residents and its labor force.

ACTION A5-16.3.1

Designate SCE Easements as Open Space

The City shall designate SCE easements as open space on the land use and zoning maps with the intention of promoting equestrian, bicycle, jogging and walking trails within the easements.

ACTION A5-16.3.2

SCE Memorandum of Agreement

The City shall enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Southern California Edison Company to utilize their easements for equestrian, bicycle, jogging and walking trails (this can be combined with Memorandum of Agreement for crop production).

ACTION A5-16.3.3

Memorandum of Understanding

The City shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to utilize local flood control channels for recreational purposes.

POLICY P5-16.4

Adequate Park Space per Service Area

To ensure that each of the City's four (4) service areas have adequate park space to meet existing and future demands.

ACTION A5-16.4.1

Acquire Additional Land for Parks

The City shall acquire an additional 83 acres of park sites to be distributed between the four (4) service areas as follows:

Service Area 1: 25 acres total

Service Area 2: 23 acres total

Service Area 3: 16 acres total

Service Area 4: 19 acres total

The City can acquire additional land either through the powers of eminent domain, parkland dedications or bond financing.

POLICY P5-16.5

Develop Equestrian and Bicycle Trails

To encourage the development and utilization of equestrian and bicycle trails throughout the City while striving to link neighborhoods with one another.

ACTION A5-16.5.1

Implement Master Plan of Equestrian and Bicycle Trails

The City shall implement the Master Plan of Bicycle and Equestrian Trails with special emphasis on construction of the trails and construction of connections to the San Antonio Flood Control Channel. The City shall pursue funding from federal and state sources, such as the Federal Aid to Urban Routes and the State Transportation Development Act, as well as requiring dedication and fees from property owners as property develops.

ACTION A5-16.5.2

Buffer Zone for Central and Euclid Avenues

The City shall work with the California Institution for Men to acquire or lease additional property or to create a significant and adequate buffer for the Central/Euclid Avenue equestrian trails.

POLICY P5-16.6

Link City Trails and County Trails

To encourage the connection of the equestrian and bicycle trails system with County trail systems to ultimately provide access to Prado Regional Park and Chino Hills State Park.

ACTION A5-16.6.1

Construct Linkages to County Trails

The City shall work with San Bernardino County to construct equestrian and bicycle trails and linkages which connect City trails with County trails.

POLICY P5-16.7

Encourage Development of Mini-Parks

To encourage the development and utilization of mini-parks throughout the City.

ACTION A5-16.7.1

Purchase Vacant Lots

The City shall, when appropriate, purchase vacant lots for the purpose of developing mini-parks for passive recreational use. Funding sources may include, but are not limited to, Redevelopment Agency monies or bond financing.

POLICY P5-16.8

Encourage Development of Special Use Facilities

To encourage the development of special use facilities within the City's neighborhood and community parks.

ACTION A5-16.8.1

Pursue Funding Sources

The City shall continue to pursue funding sources, such as federal/state grants, to develop special use facilities within neighborhood and community parks.

POLICY P5-16.9

Encourage Use of Private Recreational Facilities

To encourage the development and use of private/quasi public facilities for recreational enjoyment.

ACTION A5-16.9.1

Work with Local Community Groups

The City shall continue to work with local community groups, such as the YMCA and Chino Junior Fairgrounds to utilize private facilities for recreational purposes.

POLICY P5-16.10

Preserve CIM as Open Space

To encourage the preservation of the California Institution for Men as an open space resource.

ACTION A5-16.10.1

Maintain Open Space Zoning for CIM Property

The City shall continue to maintain open space zoning on the California Institution for Men site. If in the future this property becomes available for development, the City shall prepare a specific plan, consistent with state requirements, with special emphasis on preserving 25% of the total land area for open space uses.

POLICY P5-16.11

Expansion of Ayala Park

To encourage the expansion and further development of Ruben S. Ayala Community Park.

ACTION A5-16.11.1

Lease Additional State Property

The City shall negotiate with the State of California, Department of Corrections to lease additional state land for expansion of the Ruben S. Ayala Community Park.

POLICY P5-16.12

Use of C.U.S.D. Sites

To encourage the use of school sites within the Chino Unified School District for recreational opportunities.

ACTION A5-16.12.1

Joint Powers Agreement with C.U.S.D.

The City shall continue the implementation of the Joint Powers Agreement with Chino Unified School District to ensure continued availability of school sites for recreational opportunities.

POLICY P5-16.13

Open Space for Multi-Family Projects

To encourage the development and utilization of open space within multiple family development projects.

ACTION A5-16.13.1

Enforce Existing Code Requirements

The City shall continue to implement the open space requirements for multiple family development projects as outlined in Chapter 20.42 of the Chino Municipal Code.

POLICY P5-16.14

Comprehensive Park and Recreational Opportunities

To encourage the comprehensive and orderly development of parks and recreational opportunities for existing and future generations of Chino residents.

ACTION A5-16.14.1

Update Parks Master Plan

The City shall update the "Parks Master Plan." The update should address, at a minimum, specific parks and recreational needs, development criteria, standards and financing mechanisms.

POLICY P5-16.15

Encourage Commercial / Industrial Open Space

To encourage the development of open space/parks in commercial and industrial areas for the enjoyment by the City's labor force.

ACTION A5-16.15.1

Commercial / Industrial Park Fee

The City shall pursue the feasibility of establishing a commercial and industrial park fee to help acquire and develop open space/park sites in the City's commercial and industrial areas.

POLICY P5-16.16

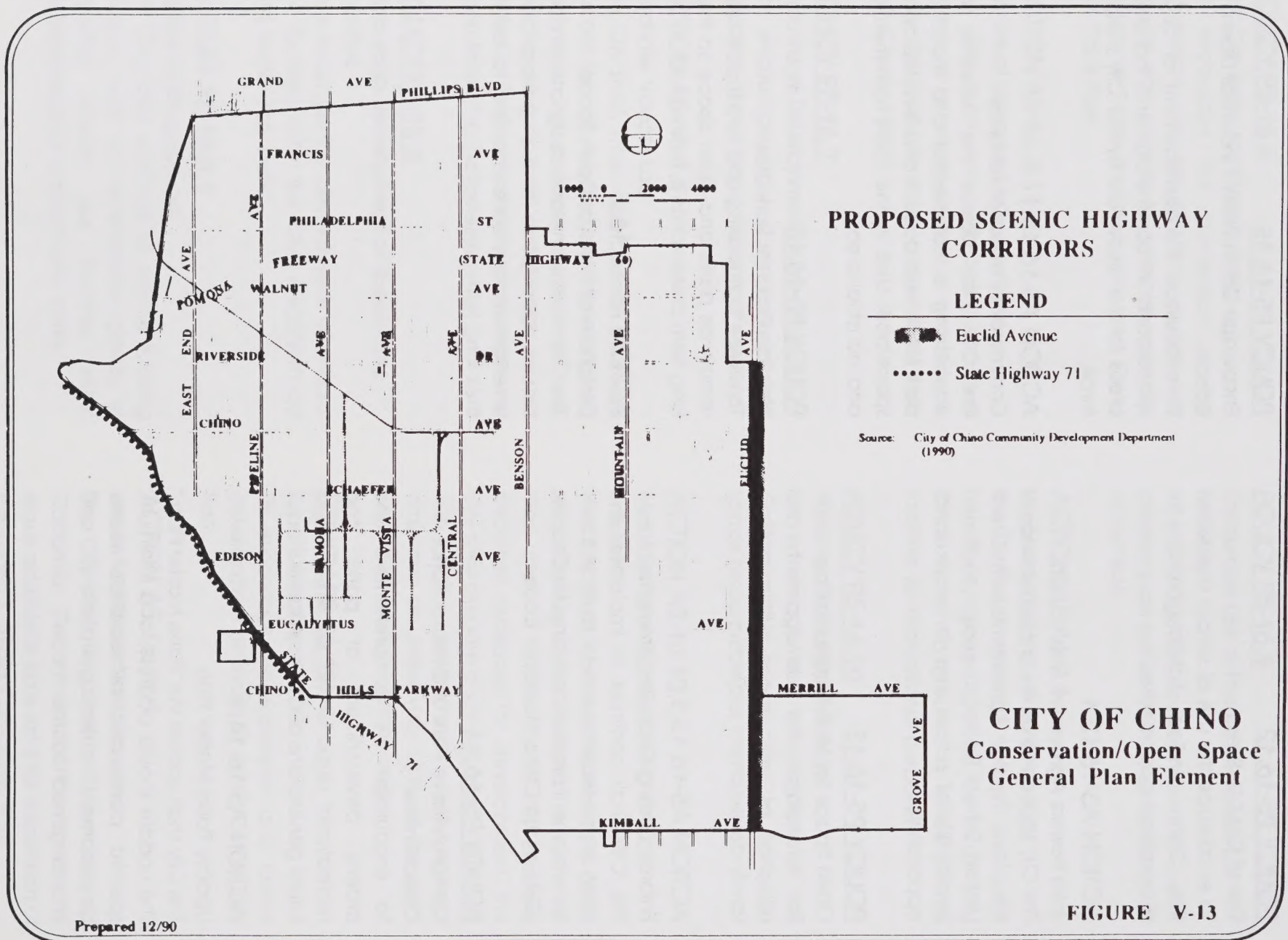
Maintain Parks for Park Uses

To ensure that existing and future park sites remain as parks and open space so their long term preservation is maintained.

ACTION A5-16.16.1

Designate all Parks as Open Space

The City shall rezone and designate all park sites as open space (through general plan amendments and zone changes) to ensure their long term preservation.



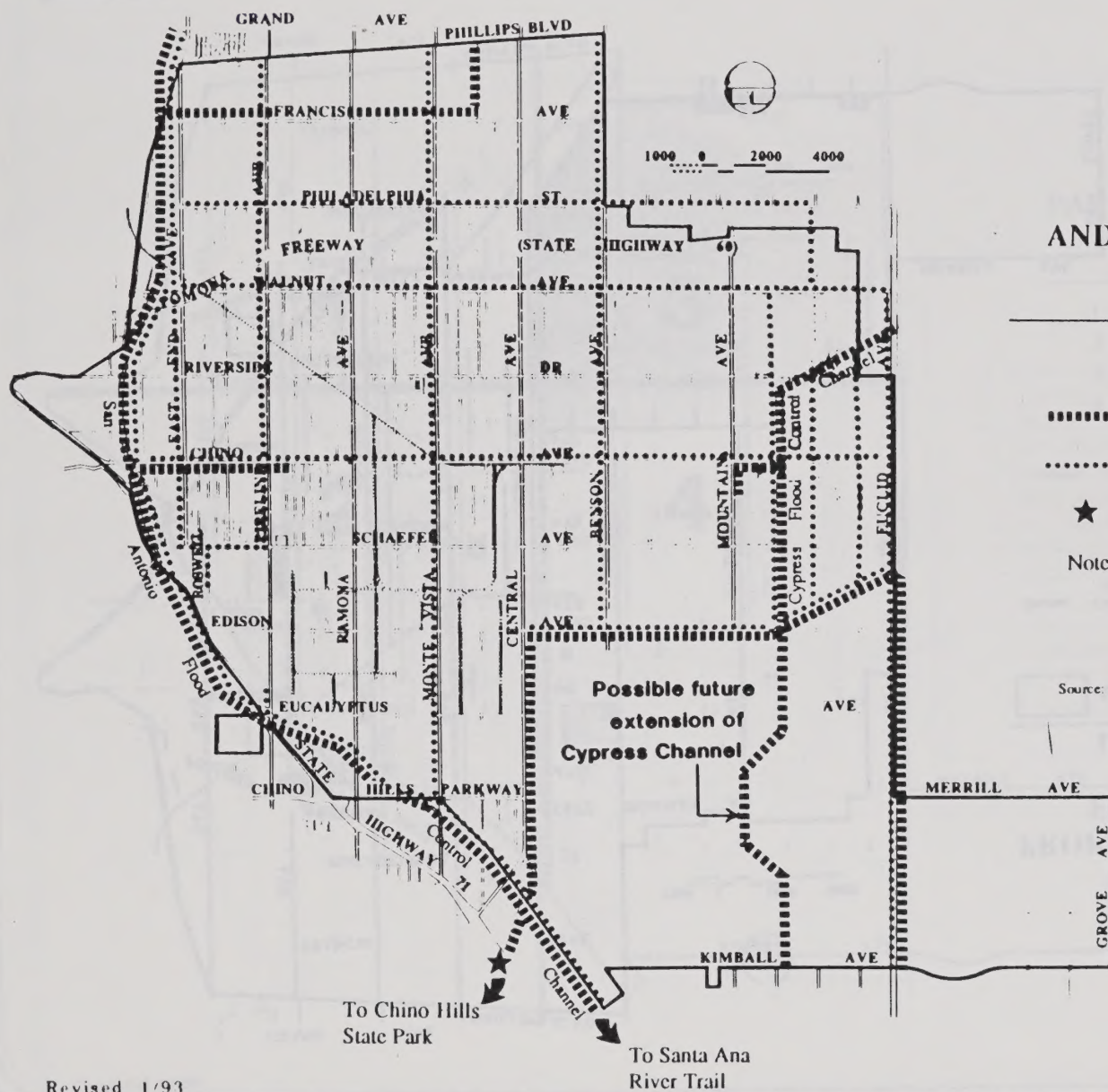
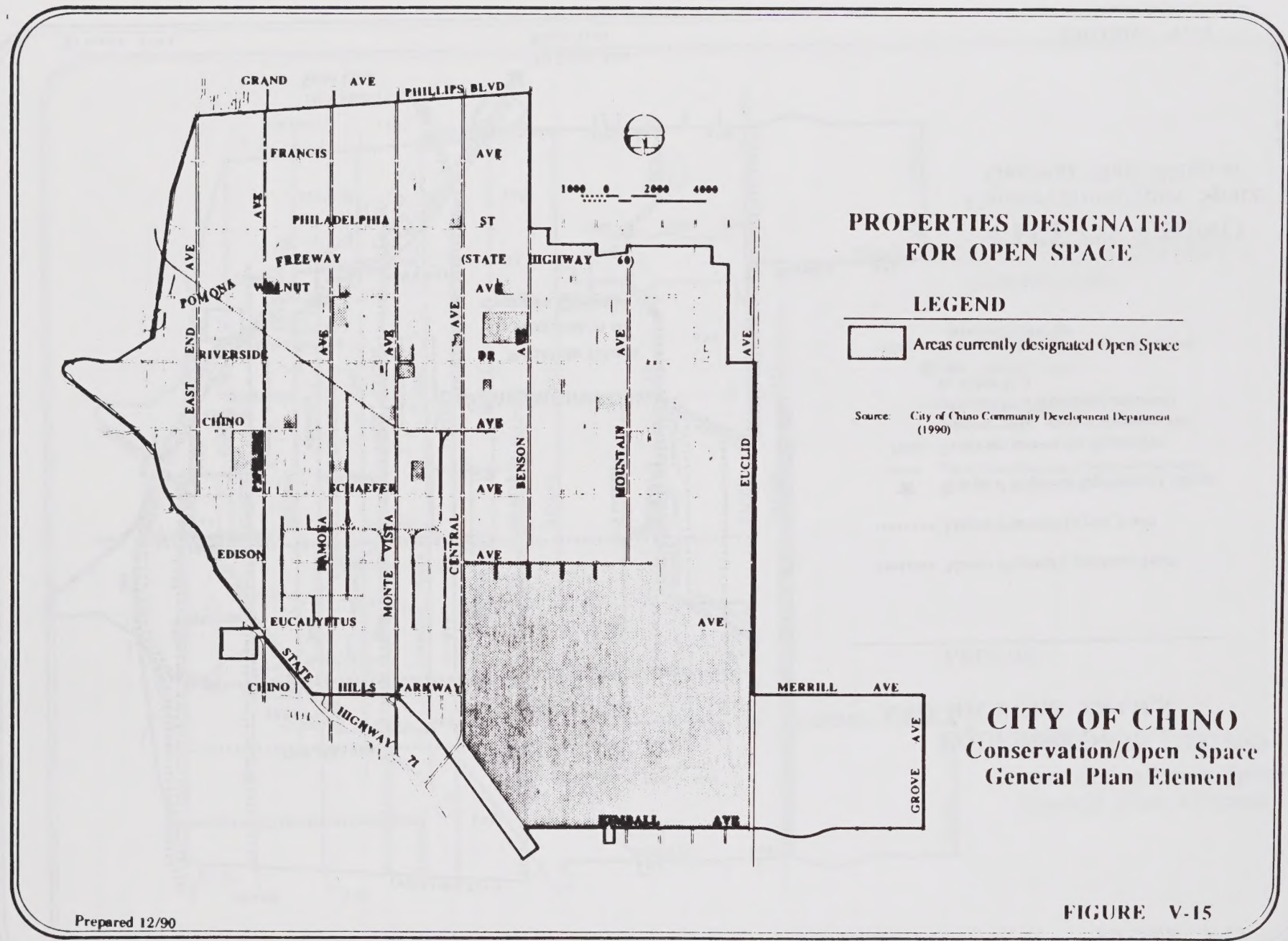
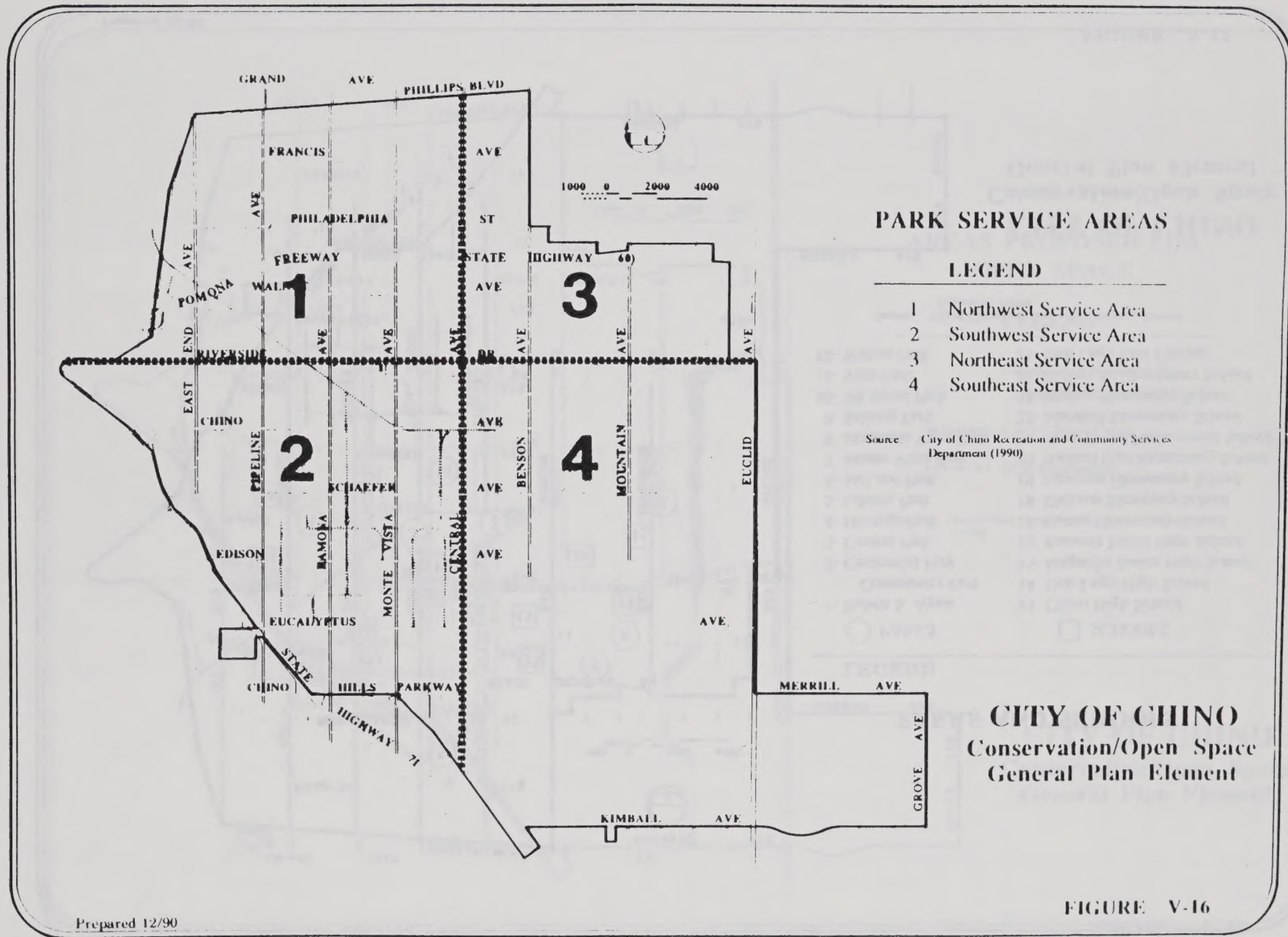
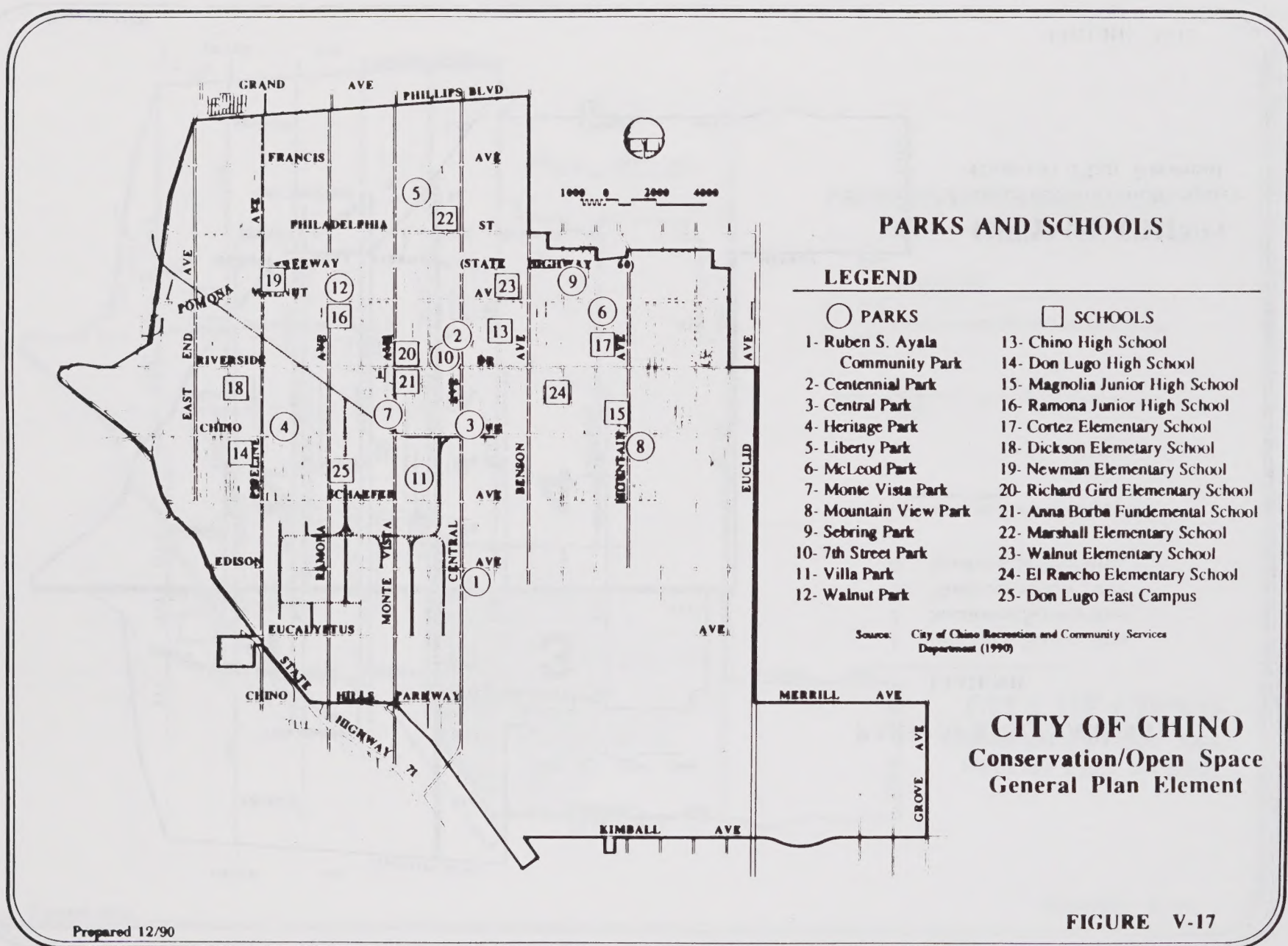


FIGURE V-14







Prepared 12/90

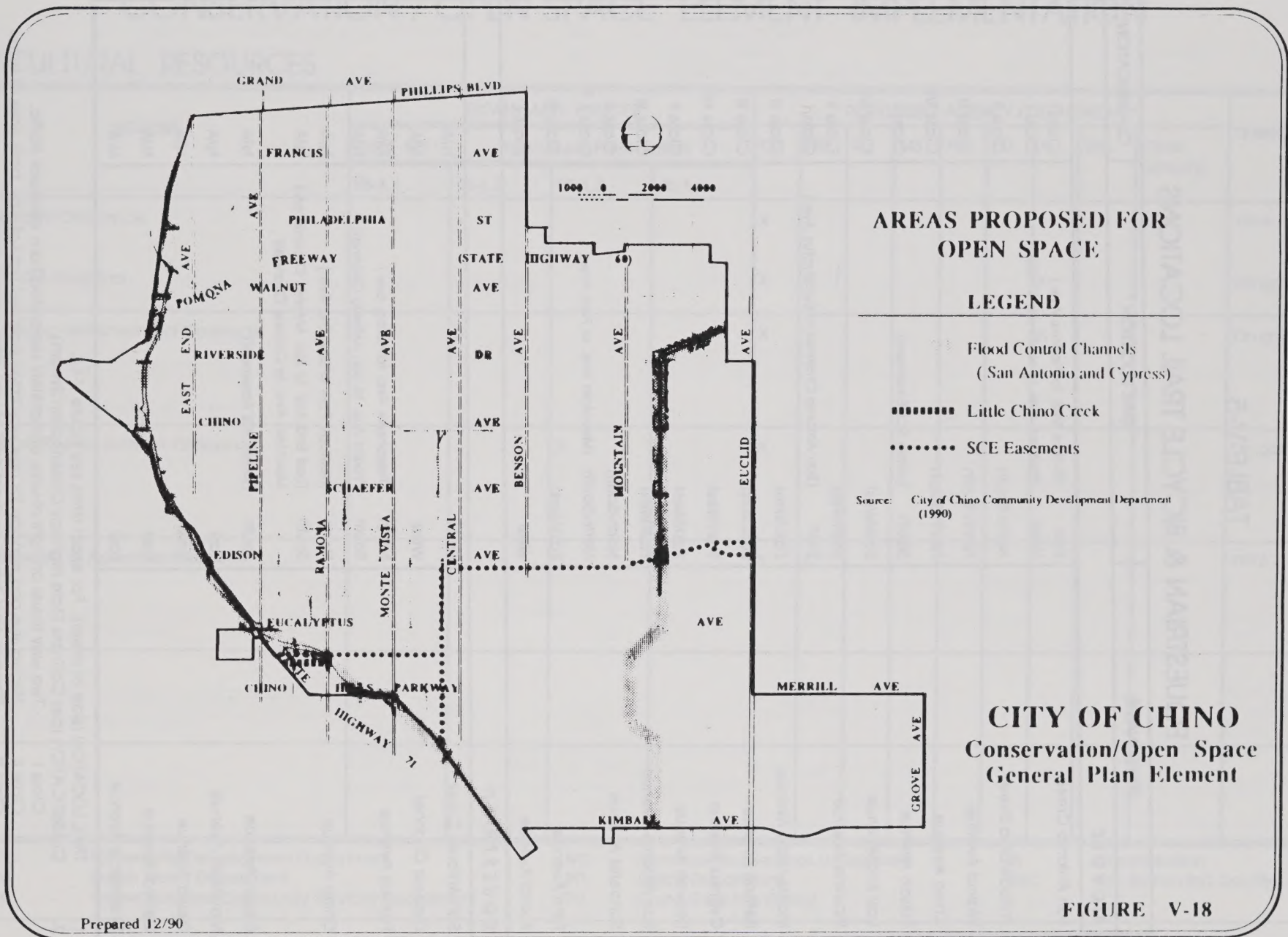


TABLE V-5
EQUESTRIAN & BICYCLE TRAIL LOCATIONS

STREET NAME	TRAIL LOCATION ¹	CLASSIFICATION ²
BICYCLE		
San Antonio Creek	East (Phillips Blvd. to Pipeline Ave.)	Class I
	West (Pipeline Ave. to south city limits)	Class I
Philadelphia Street	North/South	Class II
Walnut Avenue	North/South	Class III
Chino Avenue	North/South	Class II/III
Edison Avenue	South (within SCE Easement)	Class I
East End Avenue	East/West	Class II/III
Pipeline Avenue	East/West	Class II
	East (San Antonio Channel to Eucalyptus Ave.)	Class I ³
Monte Vista Avenue	East/West	Class III
Benson Avenue	East/West	Class III
Cypress Avenue	East/West	Class II/III
Roswell Avenue	East/West	Class II
San Antonio Avenue	East/West	Class III
Schaefer Avenue	North/South	Class II
	North/South (Mountain Ave. to Fern Ave.)	Class I ³
Fern Avenue	East/West	Class III
Euclid Avenue	West	Class I
EQUESTRIAN		
San Antonio Creek	East	N/A
Cypress Channel	West	N/A
Francis Avenue	North (Telephone Ave. to Yorba Ave.)	N/A
	South (Yorba Ave. to San Antonio Channel)	N/A
Chino Avenue	North (Heritage Park to East End Ave.)	N/A
	South (East End Ave. to San Antonio Channel and Mountain Ave. to Cypress Channel)	N/A
Edison Avenue	South (within SCE Easement)	N/A
Mountain Avenue	East	N/A
Euclid Avenue	West	N/A
Central Avenue	East	N/A
Telephone Avenue	East	N/A

1. TRAIL LOCATION (side of street). For exact limits see Figure V-14.

2. CLASSIFICATION (per CalTrans State Highway Classification System).

Class I - Two way travel on right-of-way, completely separated from vehicular traffic.

Class II - Striped line and signage for one way travel on street right-of-way, both sides of street.

Class III - Signage only, travel on street right-of-way, both sides of street.

3. Class I replaces Class II or Class III on the identified segment.

CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-1 Agricultural Preservation				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-1.1	P5-1.2	P5-1.3	P5-1.4										
Right to Farm Ordinance A5-1.1.1	X				X									1991
Support CIM Programs A5-1.1.2	X				X							X		On-going
Honor Existing Williamson Act Contracts A-5-1.2.1		X			X							X		On-going
Agricultural/Animal Setback Ordinance A5-1.3.1			X		X									On-going
Memorandum of Agreement with SCE A5-1.4.1				X	X	X								1992

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CD

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

AIR QUALITY

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-2 Improve Air Quality				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-2.1	P5-2.2	P5-2.3	P5-2.4											
Regulation XV and 1989 Air Quality Management Plan Compliance A5-2.1.1	X											X			Per AQMP
Air Quality Element A5-2.1.2	X				X										1991
Enforcement of the City Dust Control Standard A5-2.2.1		X				X									On-going
Interim Dust Control Ordinance A5-2.3.1			X			X									1991
Use Reclaimed Water for Dust Control A5-2.3.2			X			X									1992
Employer Incentive Plan A-5.2.4.1				X				X				X			1992

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES					RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *										TIMING
	Goal G5-3 Preserve Plant and Wildlife Resources					CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-3.1	P5-3.2	P5-3.3	P5-3.4	P5-3.5											
Review all County Plans for Flood Control A5-3.1.1	X						X									On-going
Buffer Zone Ordinance A5-3.2.1		X				X										1991
Alternative Sources to Pesticides A5-3.2.2		X					X							Services Division		1992
Public Awareness A5-3.2.3		X				X			X					Planning Division		1990
Require Biological Survey Reports A5-3.2.4		X				X								Planning Division		1990
Alternative Flood Control Locations A5-3.3.1			X			X	X									1990
Tree Preservation Ordinance A5-3.4.1				X		X	X							Services Division		1991
Promote National Tree Programs A5-3.5.1					X			X						Parks Division		1992
Update Street Tree Program A5-3.5.2					X	X	X							Services/ Planning Division		1991
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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

CULTURAL / HISTORICAL RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES					RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *										TIMING
	Goal G5-4 Cultural and Historical Preservation					CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-4.1	P5-4.2	P5-4.3	P5-4.4	P5-4.5											
Promote Chino Valley Historical Society A5-4.1.1	X							X								On-going
Historical Preservation Ordinance A5-4.2.1		X				X										1994
Require Agricultural Continuity A5-4.3.1			X			X										On-going
Coordinate with Local Cultural Groups A5-4.4.1				X				X								On-going
Purchase Dairy Building A5-4.4.2				X				X								1991
A.I.C. Memorandum of Agreement A5-4.5.1					X	X										1995
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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

ENERGY RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-5 Reduce Dependence on Non-Renewable Resources				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-5.1	P5-5.2												
Regulation XV Compliance A5-5.1.1	X										X			Per SCAQMD
1989 Air Quality Management Plan Compliance A5-5.2.1		X									X			Per AQMP
Designate Transportation Coordinator A5-5.2.2		X									X			1990
Promote Public Transportation A5-5.2.3		X				X								1992

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

ENERGY RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-6		Encourage Use of Alternative Energy		CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-6.1	P5-6.2												
Solar Energy Ordinance A5-6.1.1	X				X									1991
Retrofit City Facilities with Solar Energy A5-6.1.2	X						X							1996
Development Incentives A5-6.2.1		X			X									1997

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ENERGY RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES					RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-7 Promote Energy Conservation Practices					CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-7.1	P5-7.2	P5-7.3	P5-7.4	P5-7.5											
Energy Conservation Ordinance A5-7.1.1	X					X										1991
Coordinate with Local Utility Companies A5-7.2.1		X				X										1995
Require Low Pressure Sodium Lamps A5-7.3.1			X				X									On-going
Building/Subdivision Design Ordinance A5-7.4.1				X		X										1992
Title 24, (C.A.C.) Enforcement A5-7.5.1					X	X										On-going
Convert City Fleet Vehicles A5-7.5.2					X		X									2000
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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

FLOOD CONTROL

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-8 Protect Public From Flood Hazards				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-8.1	P5-8.2	P5-8.3	P5-8.4											
Enforcement of the Storm Drain Master Plan and Pursuit of a Comprehensive Update A5-8.1.1	X					X									On-going / 1993
Storm Drains on Developed Parcels A5-8.1.2	X					X									1992
Assist U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and County Flood Control District A5-8.2.1		X				X									1991
Encourage Natural Drainage Systems A5-8.3.1			X			X									1990
Encourage Alternative Drainage Systems A5-8.4.1				X		X									On-going
Maximum Building Coverage Ordinance A5-8.4.2				X	X										1992

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

MINERAL RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-9	Conserve the City's Mineral Resources			CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-9.1													
Recycle Aggregate Construction Material A5-9.1.1	X				X									1995
Encourage Alternative Construction Materials A5-9.1.2	X				X									1995
Reduce Aggregate Use for Public Improvements A5-9.1.3	X					X	X							1995

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

RECYCLING RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-10	Reduce Local Solid Waste			CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-10.1	P5-10.2	P5-10.3											
Assembly Bill 939 Compliance A5-10.1.1	X										X			1991
1989 Air Quality Management Plan Compliance A5-10.2.1		X									X			1990
Public Awareness Program A5-10.3.1			X								X			1991
Use Recycled Paper A5-10.3.2			X					X						1991

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

SOILS RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-11 Soil Conservation				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-11.1	P5-11.2	P5-11.3												
Windbreak Ordinance A5-11.1.1	X				X										1992
Interim Erosion Control Ordinance A5-11.1.2	X				X										1991
Divert Storm Water Runoff A5-11.1.3	X					X									1996
Minimize the Use of Rills A5-11.2.1		X			X										1993
Alternate Row Crops A5-11.2.2		X			X										1993
Promote Conservation Tillage A5-11.2.3		X			X										1993
Recycle Crop Residues A5-11.2.4		X			X										1993
Soil Control Measures A5-11.3.1			X			X									1991
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WATER RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-12	Conserve Water		CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-12.1												
Xeriscape Ordinance Amendment ' A5-12.1.1	X			X	X								1992
Update Urban Water Management Plan A5-12.1.2	X				X								1990 / Every 5 years
Enforcement of State Laws on Conservation A5-12.1.3	X			X									On-going
Reclaimed Water System for SCE Easements A5-12.1.4	X				X								1993
Building Code Conservation Ordinance Amendment A5-12.1.5	X			X								Building Division	1991
Promote Water Awareness Month A5-12.1.6	X				X								On-going

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

WATER RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-13	Meet Existing and Future Water Demands			CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-13.1													
Construct Additional Reservoirs A5-13.1.1	X					X								2000
Alternative Water Supply Sources A5-13.1.2	X					X								1997

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

WATER RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-14 Maintain Federal State and Local Water Quality Standards				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-14.1	P5-14.2													
Enforcement of Pre-Treatment Program A5-14.1.1	X					X									On-going
Implement Cross-Connection Control Program A5-14.1.2	X					X									On-going
Promote Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste A5-14.1.3	X											X			1991
Utilize County Program A5-14.1.4	X											X			1991
Hazardous Waste Management Plan A5-14.2.1		X				X									1990

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-15	Open Space for Natural Resource Preservation			CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-15.1													
Amend Zoning and General Plan Maps A5-15.1.1	X				X									1991
Establish Conservation Area A5-15.1.2	X				X									1991

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-16 Open Space For Outdoor Recreation				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-16.1	P5-16.2	P5-16.3	P5-16.4											
Creative Building Designs A5-16.1.1	X				X										1991
State Designation and Design Guidelines A5-16.2.1		X			X										1993
Designation SCE Easements as Open Space A5-16.3.1			X		X										1991
SCE Memorandum of Agreement A5-16.3.2			X				X								1992
Memorandum of Understanding A5-16.3.3			X				X								1992
Acquire Additional Land for Parks A5-16.4.1				X			X								1998

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OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-16 Open Space for Outdoor Recreation				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-16.5	P5-16.6	P5-16.7	P5-16.8											
Implement Master Plan of Equestriañ/ Bicycle Trails A5-16.5.1	X						X								On-going
Buffer Zone for Euclid/Central Avenues A5-16.5.2	X						X								On-going
Construct Linkages to County Trails A5-16.6.1		X					X								On-going
Purchase Vacant Lots A5-16.7.1			X				X								On-going
Pursue Funding Sources A5-16.8.1				X			X								On-going
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OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING	
	Goal G5-16 Open Space for Outdoor Recreation				CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)		
	P5-16.9	P5-16.10	P5-16.11	P5-16.12											
Work with Local Community Groups A5-16.9.1	X						X								On-going
Maintain OS Zoning for CIM Property A5-16.10.1		X			X										On-going
Lease Additional State Property A5-16.11.1			X				X								1992
Joint Powers Agreement with C.U.S.D. A5-16.12.1				X			X								On-going

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

ACTIONS	GOALS AND POLICIES				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY / DEPARTMENT *									TIMING
	Goal G5-16	Open Space for Outdoor Recreation			CD	PW	RC	MS	PD	FD	A	SBC	Other (specify)	
	P5-16.13	P5-16.14	P5-16.15	P5-16.16										
Enforce Existing Code Requirements A5-16.13.1	X				X									On-going
Update Parks Master Plan A5-16.14.1		X					X							1993
Commercial/Industrial Park Fee A5-16.15.1			X				X							1991
Designate all Parks as Open Space A5-16.16.1				X	X									1992

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Glossary

Conservation

The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction or neglect.

Conservation Tillage

Any tilling and planting system that maintains at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting to reduce soil erosion by water; or where erosion by wind is the primary concern maintains at the least 1,000 lbs. of flat small grain residue equivalent to surface during the critical erosion period.

Erosion

The process by which soil and rock are detached and moved by running water, wind, ice and gravity.

Forb

A herbaceous plant other than a grass, especially one growing in a field or meadow.

Habitat

The natural environment of a plant or animal.

Important Farmland Series Maps

Maps drafted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and modified by the California Department of Conservation to show farmland and urban areas in California. These maps are based on modern soil surveys published by the Soil Conservation Service and initially cover all or part of 40 counties within California. They are for information only and do not constitute a state prescription for local land use. The maps use eight classifications: "Prime Farmland," "Farmland of Statewide

Importance," "Unique Farmland," "Farmland of Local Importance," "Grazing Land," "Urban and Built-up Land," "Other Land" and "Land Committed to Non-Agricultural Use." The Department of Conservation has detailed definitions of these classifications. Generally they are defined as follows:

Farmland of Local Importance

Land, other than the above defined farmland types, of importance to the local agricultural economy, as determined by each county's board of supervisors.

Farmland of Statewide Importance

Land, other than "Prime Farmland," with a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of high economic value crops, such as oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes and cut flowers. The California Department of Conservation maintains a current list of "Unique Farmland" crops.

Grazing Land

Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing or browsing of livestock.

Land Committed to Non-Agricultural Use

Land that is permanently committed by local elected officials to non-agricultural development by virtue of decisions which cannot be reversed simply by a majority vote of a city council or county board of supervisors. "Land Committed to Non-Agricultural Use" must be designated in an adopted local general plan for future non-agricultural development. The resulting development must meet the requirements of "Urban and Built-up Land" or "Other Land." County boards of supervisors and city councils have the final authority to designate lands in this category.

Urban and Built-up Land

Land containing urban-type development including supporting infrastructure. The minimum residential density is one structure per 1.5 acres.

Other Land

Land which does not meet the criteria of other mapping categories. The minimum mapping unit is 10 acres, except for "Grazing Land" which is 40 acres. Areas smaller than the minimum mapping unit are incorporated into the surrounding map classification. The maps are available at cost from the California Department of Conservation. They come in two scales:

1. 1:100,000 scale (one inch on the map represents 100,000 inches on the ground) depicts "Important Farmland Series" map categories and geographic information on a county-wide basis.
2. 1:24,000 scale (one inch on the map represents 24,000 inches on the ground) overlay map.

A more detailed version of the 1:100,000 scale map which must be used in conjunction with a United States Geographical Survey (U.S.G.S.) quadrangle map.

Land Capability Classification (U.S. Soil Conservation Service)

A grouping of soils into classes (I - VIII), subclasses and units according to their suitability for agricultural use, based on soil characteristics and climate conditions.

Minerals

Any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to coal, peat and

bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas and petroleum (Public Resources Code Section 2005). Gold, sand, gravel, clay, crushed stone, limestone, diatomite, salt, borate, potash, etc., are examples of minerals. Despite the statutory definition of "mineral," local governments may also wish to consider geothermal, petroleum and natural gas resources along with their planning for minerals.

Non-Renewable Natural Resources

Inanimate resources that do not increase significantly with time and whose use diminishes the total stock (i.e., minerals, fossil fuels and fossil water).

Notice of Non-Renewal

A provision through which an agricultural property owner, who has land under provisions of the Williamson Act, can terminate the automatic renewal of the contract, thus, removing the property from an agricultural preserve. At present, a 12½% penalty fee is charged to an owner wanting to cancel a Williamson Act Contract.

Organic Constituents

A list of chemicals that include solvents such as dry cleaning fluids, herbicides, pesticides, etc., which have the potential for contaminating water sources.

Prime Agricultural Land

1. All land which qualifies for rating as Class I or Class II in the "Soil Conservation Service" land use capability classifications.
2. Land which qualifies for rating 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating.

3. Land which supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and which has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Land planted with fruit- or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes or crops which have a non-bearing period of less than five years and which will normally return during the commercial bearing period on an annual basis from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) per acre.
5. Land which has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products an annual gross value of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) per acre for three of the previous five years (Government Code Section 51201(c)). [Note: This statutory definition may be somewhat dated.]

Renewable Natural Resources

Resources that can be replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices (i.e., forests and plants).

Rills

A small brook, characterized by a long, narrow, straight depression, that is used in agricultural farming of row crops.

Riparian Habitat

The land and plants bordering a watercourse or lake.

Special Use Facility

A special use facility is a facility commonly found in neighborhood and community parks and includes such uses as community centers, archery ranges, lawn bowling greens, shuffleboard courts or community gardens.

Storie Index

A numerical system (0 to 100) rating the degree to which a particular soil can grow plants or produce crops, based on four factors, including soil profile, surface texture, slope and soil limitations.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The measure of mineral quality in water. TDS's are quantified in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Watershed

The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to the flow of the watercourse; the entire region drained by a watercourse.

Weir

A dam in a river for the purpose of directing water to a mill or making a pond. A fence set in a stream or waterway for catching fish.

Wetlands

Areas that are permanently wet or periodically covered with shallow water, such as saltwater and freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish marshes, swamps, mud flats and fens.

Annotated Bibliography

Advisory Guidelines for the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program - State of California, Department of Conservation. April 1984. Guidelines for the Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program that constitute the interpretation of the program's enabling statutes which includes the basic procedures and definitions for implementing the program.

Air Quality Management Plan: Appendix IV-G - Southern California Association of Governments/ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 1989. A report that presents SCAG's proposed Transportation, Land Use and Energy Conservation Measures for the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan.

1989 Air Quality Management Plan - Southern California Association of Governments/South Coast Air Quality Management District. 1989. A regional plan prepared by SCAG and the SCAQMD which includes regulations and provisions that would bring the South Coast Air Basin into compliance with Federal and State Air Quality standards.

Application for Litter Abatement and Recycling Activities (RFP #LC - 88 - 004) - City of Chino. April 24, 1989. A proposal by the City of Chino to obtain funds to implement a Litter Abatement Crew Program and Comprehensive Public Awareness Program.

Assembly Bill No. 939: Solid Waste Management, Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting and Market Development - State of California, Office of the Governor. September 29, 1989. An Assembly Bill passed by the State of California Legislature establishing guidelines and standards for solid waste management, source reduction, recycling, composting and market development.

California Archeological Inventory - San Bernardino County Archeological Information Center. October 3, 1989. Informational packet created by the A.I.C. outlining program requirements and costs for implementing a comprehensive cultural resource planning review to determine potential cultural/archeological resources in the City.

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- Southern California Edison Company Karen Linstrom,
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- West End Resource Conservation District Jeff Wilson,
District Coordinator

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CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT - APPENDIX A

City of Chino Parks Master Plan

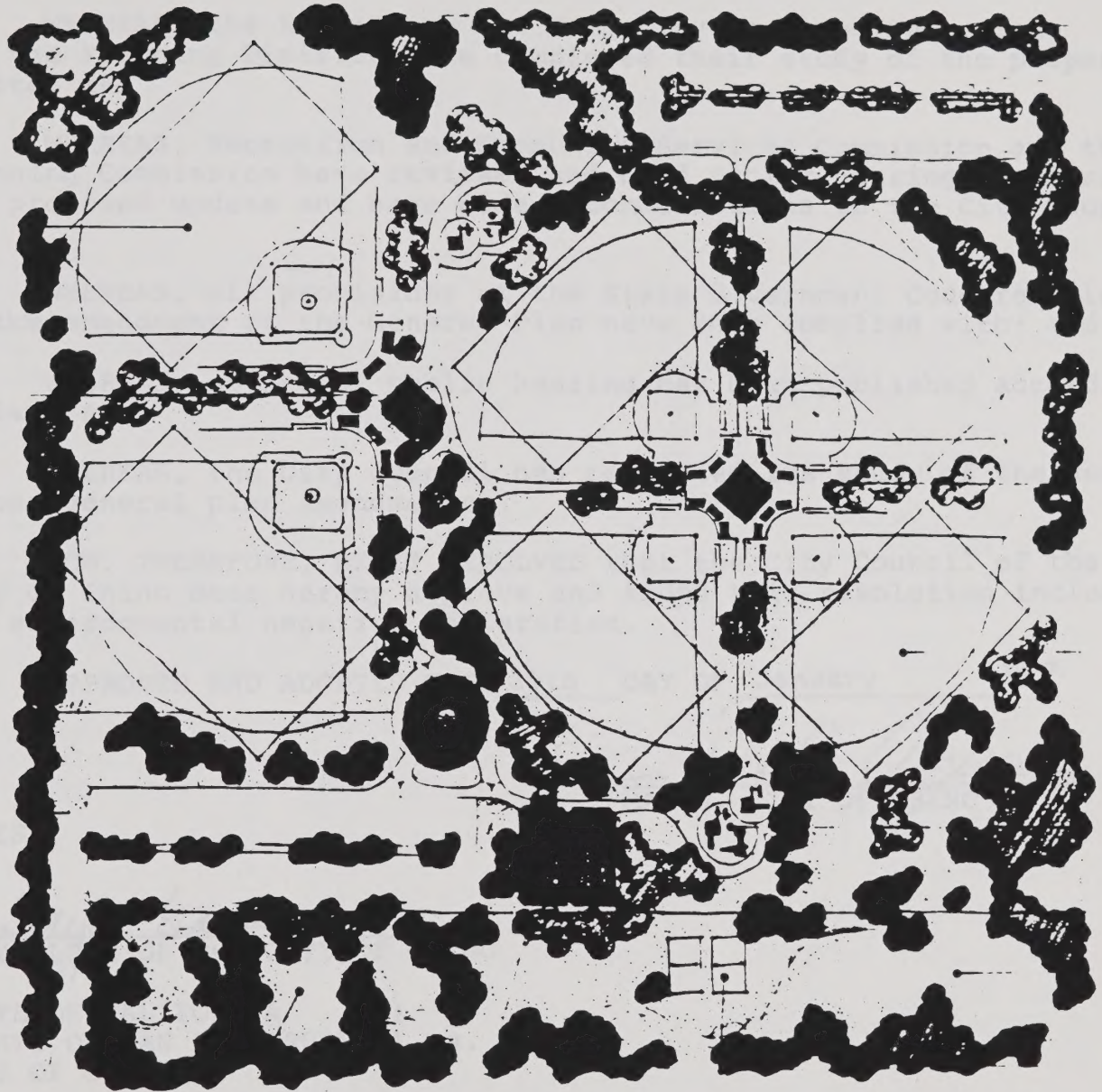
Chino General Plan

CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE ELEMENT APPENDIX A

City of Chino Parks Master Plan

Chino General Plan

CITY OF CHINO PARKS MASTER PLAN



1987

Ruben S. Ayala
Community Park

RESOLUTION NO. 87-5

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF CHINO FOR THE ADOPTION OF AN UPDATE TO THE
PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE CHINO
GENERAL PLAN

WHEREAS, meetings have been held concerning an update of the
Parks and Recreation Element of the Chino General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Community Services Department
and the Planning Division have completed their study of the proposed
update; and

WHEREAS, Recreation and Community Services Commission and the
Planning Commission have reviewed and held public hearings concerning
the proposed update and have made recommendations to the City Council;
and

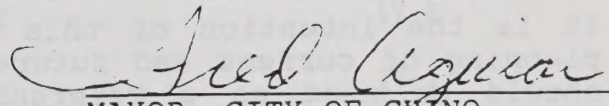
WHEREAS, all provisions of the State Government Code relating
to the amendment of the General Plan have been complied with; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing has been published according
to law; and

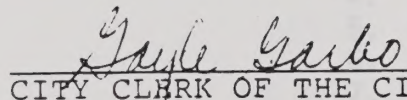
WHEREAS, the City Council has completed its study of the des-
cribed general plan amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the
City of Chino does hereby approve and adopt this resolution including
the environmental negative declaration.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 20th DAY OF January 1987


MAYOR, CITY OF CHINO

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF CHINO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO) ss.
CITY OF CHINO)

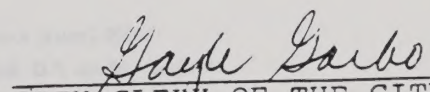
I, GAYLE GARBO, City Clerk of the City of Chino do hereby
certify that the foregoing resolution of the City of Chino was duly
adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held on the

20th day of January, 1987, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS: Yankey, Erwin, Sawhill, Ulloa; Aguiar

NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS: None


CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF CHINO

COMMUNITY
SERVICES DEPARTMENT

GLEN ROJAS

Director



FRED AGUIAR
Mayor

AL YANKEY
Mayor Pro Tem

DIANE J. ERWIN
DICK SAWHILL
EUNICE ULLOA
Council Members

CITY OF CHINO

INTRODUCTION TO PARK MASTER PLAN UPDATE

The original Park Master Plan for the City of Chino was written in 1974 by Lampman and Associates. In 1974, Chino was just starting to experience the growth of urbanization that was pushed forward by the completion of the Pomona Freeway in 1970. Developers started to see the potential for Chino now that access to the mountains, beaches, and desert was under an hours drive away. The plan focused on the projected population growth and need for future parks and recreation facilities.

Ten plus years later brings us to an opportune time to update the plan and evaluate projections. This updated document consists of basically the same format as the original plan with updated information. Some charts have been eliminated or revised for easier reading and understanding. Demographic information, of course, has been updated utilizing the 1980 Census Data.

It is the intention of this updated master plan to assist in planning of current and future park development. This document should be used as a reference along with the most important element, public input.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Glen Rojas", is written over a horizontal line.

Glen Rojas
Director of Community
Services

PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

Chino, after decades of relatively slow growth, is being faced with, undoubtedly, the period of fastest growth in its history. The completion of the Pomona Freeway in the early 1970's was a major event in recent history. It provided a direct link to Los Angeles and opened the door to urban growth. Today, Chino is within an easy hour's drive of beaches, desert, and mountains, and is ideally located to take advantage of all major recreational areas in the region. The development of Prado Basin into a major recreational park had a large impact on the Chino Valley. In the summer of 1984, Chino was the home of the 1984 Olympic Shooting Competition. This event brought tourists and media coverage from throughout the world. Because of the Olympic's success, the shooting site has been taken over by the County of San Bernardino Parks Department and formally renamed Prado Tiro.

Chino has found itself in the middle of a vast and dynamic urbanizing region. Once primarily a horse-related rural community in the heart of a major agricultural area, Chino has become much more urbanized.

As this transition took place, many of the natural amenities that once were commonplace, have become rare or disappeared. The abundant open spaces that once existed have become urbanized with the development of industry and residential neighborhoods.

The fact that growth and development has overtaken parks and recreation development is evident in land use surveys. Statistics and related data indicate a major deficiency of park and recreational facilities in the Chino area.

At the present time, the city operates eight (8) developed parks varying in size from .1 acre (7th Street Park) to 40 acres (Ruben S. Ayala Park). Aside from these parks, other recreational resources are available through Prado Regional Park, Chino Fair Grounds and Chino School District facilities.

Although the Chino School System makes many of its recreation facilities available for public use, they are experiencing an overcrowding situation due to population increases. The resultant impact on their facilities in

turn will impact the availability of school facilities for recreational use by residents.

Because of Chino's current role in the region, its recent growth and efforts to attract new industry and its lack of parks and recreation facilities, an updated Parks and Recreation Element of the Chino General Plan is needed. Followed closely by steps towards acquisition of park sites and subsequent development to bring Chino up to established standards, provision for the park and recreational needs of Chino's residents today and in the future may be assured.

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives were established by staff in conjunction with recommendations made by the Parks and Recreation Commission and input received from area residents. These goals and objectives are to be utilized as guidelines in order to meet the recreational and leisure needs of the community.

Goal 1. To encourage the provision of recreation facilities in new residential subdivisions.

a. Utilize park and school facilities

jointly to avoid unnecessary duplication of services and coordinate with Joint Powers Authority to ensure efficient development.

- b. Locate recreational facilities so as to be convenient for those who desire to use them.

Goal 2. To acquire park land in advance of urban development in an attempt to avoid high land costs.

- a. Coordinate efforts with Community Development Department.
- b. Determine desirable open space by advanced planning.

Goal 3. To utilize innovative park design in relating various user groups and provide for low cost maintenance.

- a. Consideration of architect qualifications in functional design as well as familiarity with recreation and park services insofar as they affect planning.

- b. Continue to be concurrent with innovative design concepts through research, professional organization contacts and site visitations to other park agencies.

Goal 4. To determine current and future park and recreation requirements and design facilities and programs to satisfy the needs of residents.

- a. Plan a full range of facilities and programs for all age groups.
- b. Meet needs of residents by provision of athletic programs, social and nature activities as well as educational classes.

Goal 5. To encourage the development of bicycle and equestrian paths and trails where planned.

- a. Coordinate efforts with Community Development, Public Works and user groups.
- b. Solicit for joint efforts between city and private entities for development.

II. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Before goals and objectives can be implemented, it is imperative that the physical characteristics topographical as well as locational, of the area be reviewed. These characteristics, along with demographic projections, will assist in planning current and future development.

The Chino planning area is located at the extreme southwest portion of the San Bernardino Valley. Its elevation ranges from approximately 500 feet above sea level to 1200 feet in the Chino Hills. The Chino Hills have slopes up to 50% while the valley area has a gentle slope of 2%. Drainage is not a major problem in the northern section of Chino's planning area, but the southern area poses many problems. Due to the high clay content of the soil in this area, drainage is very poor. The infiltration rate in this area is rated as very slow which causes a run-off problem even if there is only an average amount of rainfall.

A. REGIONAL LOCATION

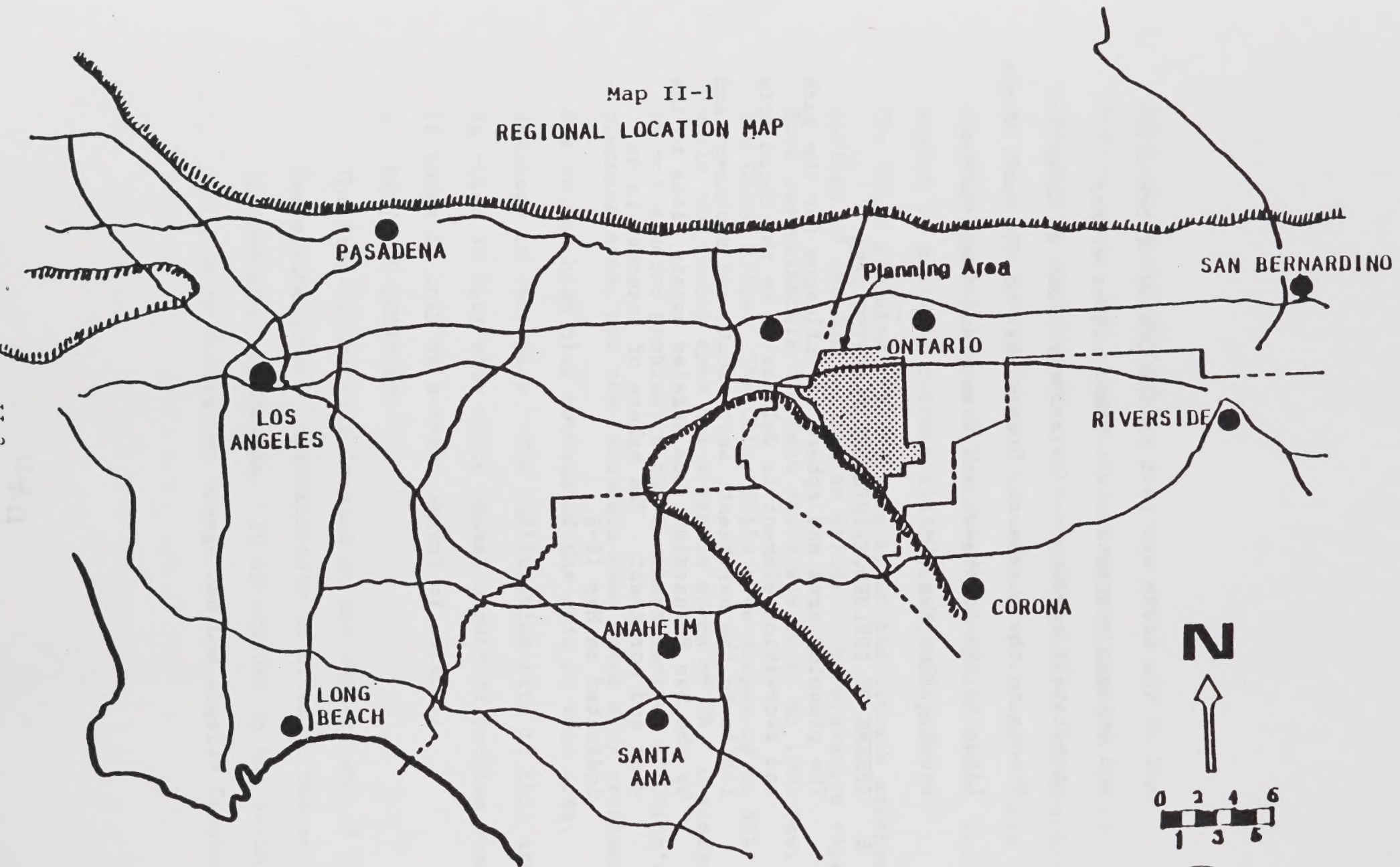
The City of Chino is located at the western end of San Bernardino County, approximately 35 miles to the east of downtown Los Angeles. It is bounded on the south and west by Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles Counties

and on the north and east by the cities of Montclair and Ontario respectively. Other cities either immediately adjacent or relatively close to Chino are Pomona to the northwest, Diamond Bar to the west, Yorba Linda to the southwest and Corona and Norco to the South. (See Map II-1)

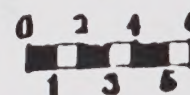
B. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE/INTEREST/PLANNING AREA

The planning area and sphere of influence for the park and recreation element is delineated by the Chino city limits to the northeast, east, south and southwest and by the San Bernardino, Los Angeles county lines to the west and northwest. The sphere of interest is as indicated on Map II-2.

Map II-1
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



N



CITY OF CHINO

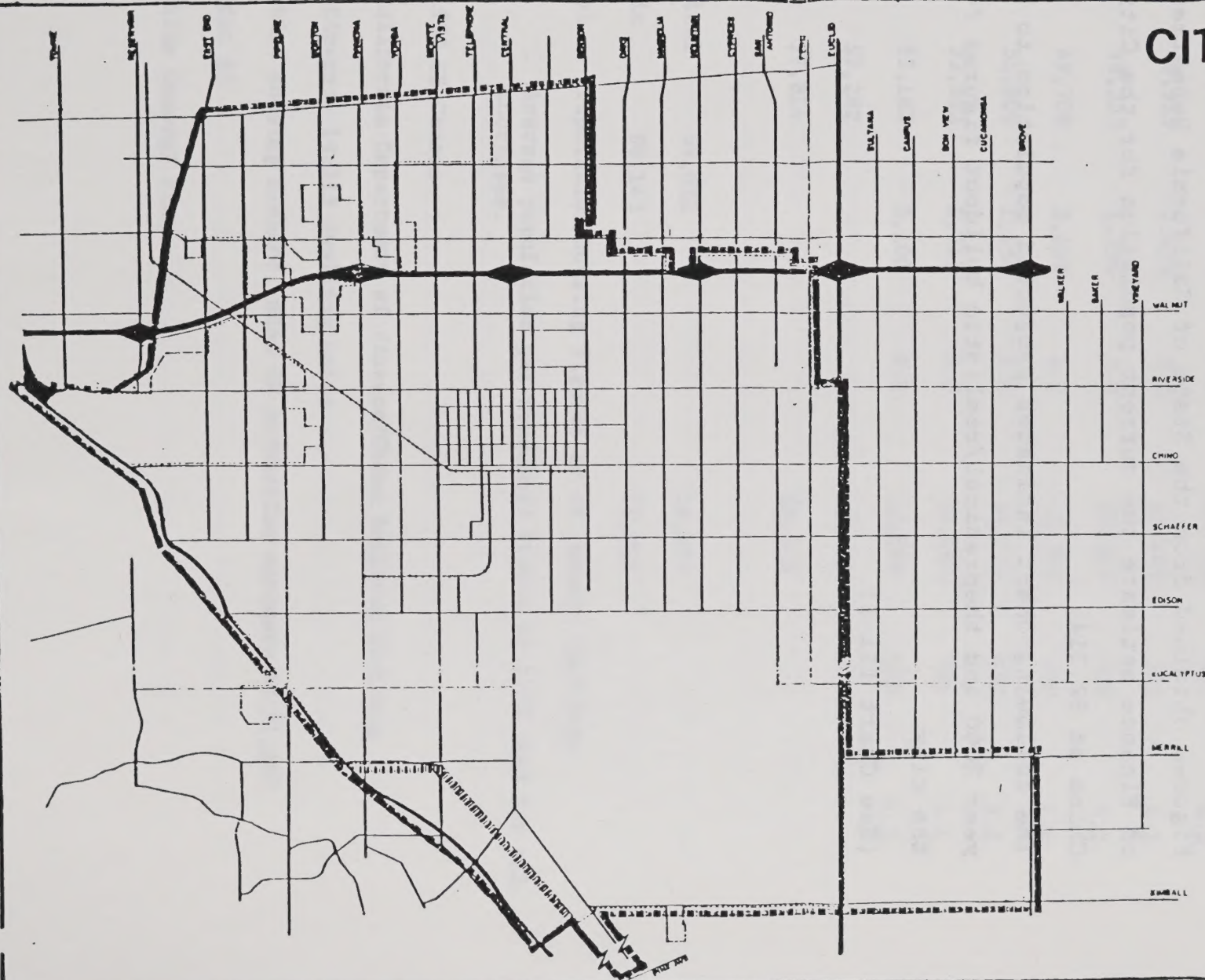
MAP 11-2

GENERAL PLAN PROGRAM
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE*

PLANNING AREA

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

*EXCEPT AS NOTED, SPHERE OF
INFLUENCE IDENTICAL TO
PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY



REV. 2-21-84
REV. 7-10-8

III. POPULATION

Figures obtained from the State of California Department of Finance estimate the current population for the City of Chino at 52,014.

The following chart indicates projected population to the year 2000 and theoretical/realistic buildout figures for the city

(See Chart III-1).

CHART III-1
City of Chino
Population and Housing Projections

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Increase During Year</u>		<u>Dwelling Units</u>	<u>Increase During Year</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1980 ¹	40,165	--	--	11,372	-	-
1983 ²	43,881	2,048	4.6	11,732	474	4.0
1984 ²	45,929	2,424	5.3	12,206	502	4.1
1985 ²	48,353	1,356	2.8	12,708	657	5.2
1986	49,709	2,100	4.2	13,365	650	4.8
1987	51,809	1,454	2.8	14,015	450	3.2
1988	53,263	1,919	3.6	14,465 ³	594	4.1
1989	55,182	2,100	3.8	15,059	650	4.3
1990 ⁴	57,282			15,709		
2000 ⁵	57,814			18,371		
Buildout⁶						
. Theoretical	89,021			26,976		
. Realistic	68,143			21,097		

Note: . Population/housing figures as of January each year

. Average population per household figure of 3.23 used for all increases.

¹Source: 1980 US Census

²Actual: California Department of Finance/Chino Building Division

³SCAG 82 estimate: 14,315 dwelling units

⁴Source: Chino Housing Element, SCAG 82 population estimate is 51,107

⁵Source: SCAG 82

⁶Source: Chino General Plan

IV. PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

A. RECOMMENDED STANDARDS

In order to plan for the use of an area, space standards are a necessity. Without such guidelines, it is impossible to develop a plan of community recreation and park needs.

Standards are not absolute and must be evaluated in terms of local development and need. However, the standards proposed by the National Recreation and Park Association are widely utilized as criteria by many local planning bodies as well as being incorporated into many federal agency publications.

Following is a synopsis of those standards.

1. Mini-Park

The mini-park is a small area up to one acre in size. Generally, the mini-park is designed to improve the aesthetics of a blighted area or for the play of preschool aged children.

The neighborhood mini-park would include open space, concrete areas for tricycles or bicycles, a sitting area for parents and possibly a sand box and play equipment.

Designed for aesthetics, a vacant lot once a collection point for trash, may be developed into a passive area with landscaping, benches and possibly a fountain greatly enhancing a business area.

There is no established standard relative to population size.

2. Neighborhood Parks

The recommended size for a neighborhood park ranges from 5 to 20 acres. The service radius should not be more than 1/2 mile. Access should not be hindered by artificial or natural barriers such as thoroughfares, railroads, freeways, or water courses.

If possible, neighborhood parks should be considered for location adjacent to elementary schools.

Land with slopes greater than 10% should not be included within a neighborhood park unless it is determined by the Recreation and Community Services Director that such lands would serve a recreational purpose.

Designed primarily to serve the recreation needs of children 6 to 15 years of age, the park should include the following amenities.

- . Children's play areas - tot and intermediate
- . Picnic areas
- . Multiple use courts (basketball, volleyball)
- . Open areas for free play
- . Passive Areas
- . Circulation paths
- . Lighting
- . Restrooms
- . Recreation building

The recommended acreage relative to population is 2.5 acres per 1,000 population.

3. Community Parks

Varying from 20 to 100 acres in size, the community park should have a service radius from 1/2 to 3 miles.

As neighborhood parks, community parks should be considered for location adjacent to school facilities.

Because the community park serves several

neighborhoods, access should be provided by modes of transportation in addition to the automobile. In addition to facilities such as those suggested for neighborhood parks, the following may be included:

- . Sportsfields (baseball, softball and soccer)
- . Tennis courts
- . Swimming pools
- . Community recreation center
- . Trails (bicycle or jogging)
- . Bandshell
- . Outdoor theater

The recommended acreage per 1,000 population is 2.5.

4. City Parks

Similar to community parks, city-wide parks are recreation areas that provide facilities for the entire city. They usually serve all ages.

Arboretums, botanical gardens, fine arts center, outdoor theaters, indoor theaters, children's "theme park", farms, zoos, nature museum or center, major aquatic or sports complex or lakes

can all be found at a city park. There should be 2.5 acres per 1,000 population of city-wide park areas.

5. Regional Parks

Regional parks are normally acquired to provide the urban dweller with an opportunity to get away from the noise and congestion of the city without having to travel a great distance. A central location is desirable but not always possible and the regional park is often located near or outside the city limits.

A minimum of 50 acres is required with 250-500 acres being more desirable. This park may feature wooded areas, varying topography and water features, picnic areas, boating and swimming, a nature center, nature hiking and riding trails, day camps, and some sports facilities on a less formal basis than the community park. The regional park usually serves a population of 50,000 to 100,000 within an hours drive from the site. The responsibility for providing these extra-urban parks generally falls upon the county

or a regional authority. They should not, under the circumstances, take the place of neighborhood or community parks. The recommended standard for a regional park is 20 acres per 1,000 population.

6. Parkways

These are essentially elongated parks. They are usually restricted to bicycle and pedestrian traffic. The parkway generally serves to connect large units in the park system or to provide a pleasant means of travel within the subdivision, neighborhood, or city. They may also provide linkages between the city and outlying facilities. A parkway often compliments or makes use of natural features, following a stream or river alignment, shoreline of large lakes, or natural wooded areas.

Thus, its location and size is dependent upon the availability and location of these resources.

Where this kind of resource does not exist naturally, it is recommended that a parkway effect be created through proper landscape design and planting. Although no specific acreage standard is

applicable, a minimum right-of-way of 300 feet is recommended with portions being much wider for scenic vistas and other uses.

7. Special Use Facilities

a. Community Centers

The community center may be found at the neighborhood or community park facility. At the neighborhood level the center ranges from 15,000 to 20,000 square feet and is designed to serve approximately 800 people. Areas such as multipurpose rooms, arts, crafts, and game rooms, kitchens, lounge or lobby, restrooms and office areas may be included.

b. Swimming Pools

Swimming pools will draw from considerable distance especially when there are not enough pools to serve the community. It is highly desirable to include outdoor or indoor-outdoor pools in junior and/or senior high schools. These should be available for elementary school use so swimming can be taught at an early age. Wherever possible,

these facilities should also be developed in an enjoyable park-like setting with a strong emphasis on recreational use in addition to instruction and competition.

In determining the number of pools required to serve a community, the standard of 450 square feet of water surface for each three percent of the population is recommended. This is the same as square feet per 1,000 population.

Obviously, the configuration of the pool determines its exact water surface area, but the average 50 meter pool will be about 9,000 square feet, thus serving a population of 20,000. A 25-yard pool will service 10,000 people.

c. Golf Courses

The size of the site will depend primarily on the terrain, vegetation, and shape of the parcel of land. Generally, 75 to 90 acres are required for 9 holes and 120 to 180 acres for 18 holes. A competent, experienced golf course architect should be retained to design

any new course and every effort should be made to follow the plans explicitly without cutting corners.

The average golfer may travel 25 miles or more to play an attractive, properly maintained course. It is often desirable to locate a course within or adjacent to a large urban or regional park, but not essential. Although a golf course does not have a large per acre use (340-400 golfers per day or about 80,000 rounds per year may be expected) compared to many other recreational areas, the fact that "open space" is created by its existence should be a factor in determining feasibility. The national recommended standards is one golf course per 50,000 population.

d. Senior Citizens Centers

Special facilities such as senior citizen centers, lawn bowling, shuffleboard, etc. should be provided on a community or city-wide basis. Again, these should be located on a more specific plan and developed according to need.

e. Miscellaneous Facilities

Other areas that should be considered in planning park and recreation facilities based on community needs include:

- . Archery
- . Bicycle paths
- . Lawn bowling greens
- . Community gardens
- . Jogging/Equestrian trails
- . Shuffleboard courts

Some additional standards for miscellaneous facilities are listed in Table IV-1.

TABLE IV-I

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS - MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Facility (outdoor)	Standard/1000 people
Badminton	1 per 5,000
Basketball	1 per 5,000
Handball	1 per 20,000
Tennis	1 court per 2,000
Volleyball	1 court per 5,000
Baseball	1 per 5,000
Football	1 per 20,000
Soccer	1 per 10,000
Golf	1 per 50,000
1/4 Running Track	1 per 20,000
Softball	1 per 5,000
Multiple Recreation Courts	1 per 10,000
Archery Range	1 per 50,000
Combination Skeet, Trap Field	1 per 50,000
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000

Source: National Recreation and Park Allocation

B. EXISTING FACILITIES

Existing as well as proposed facility locations are illustrated on Map IV-1 and are described in the following sections.

1. Mini-Parks

There are currently two facilities classified as miniparks within the city - 7th Street Park and Sebring Park. The 7th Street Park facility is located just south of Lincoln Avenue on 7th Street. This site is approximately 0.10 acre and houses a family picnic area and open space for unstructured activity. Encompassing 0.6 acres, Sebring Park is situated between Sycamore and Oleander Avenues, north of Garfield and south of Harrison. This site offers play apparatus, family picnic areas and open space.

2. Neighborhood Parks

Currently, Chino has four (4) developed neighborhood Parks: Villa Park, the largest, is located west of 3rd Street just north of Schaefer Avenue. Facilities at this site include play

CITY OF CHINO

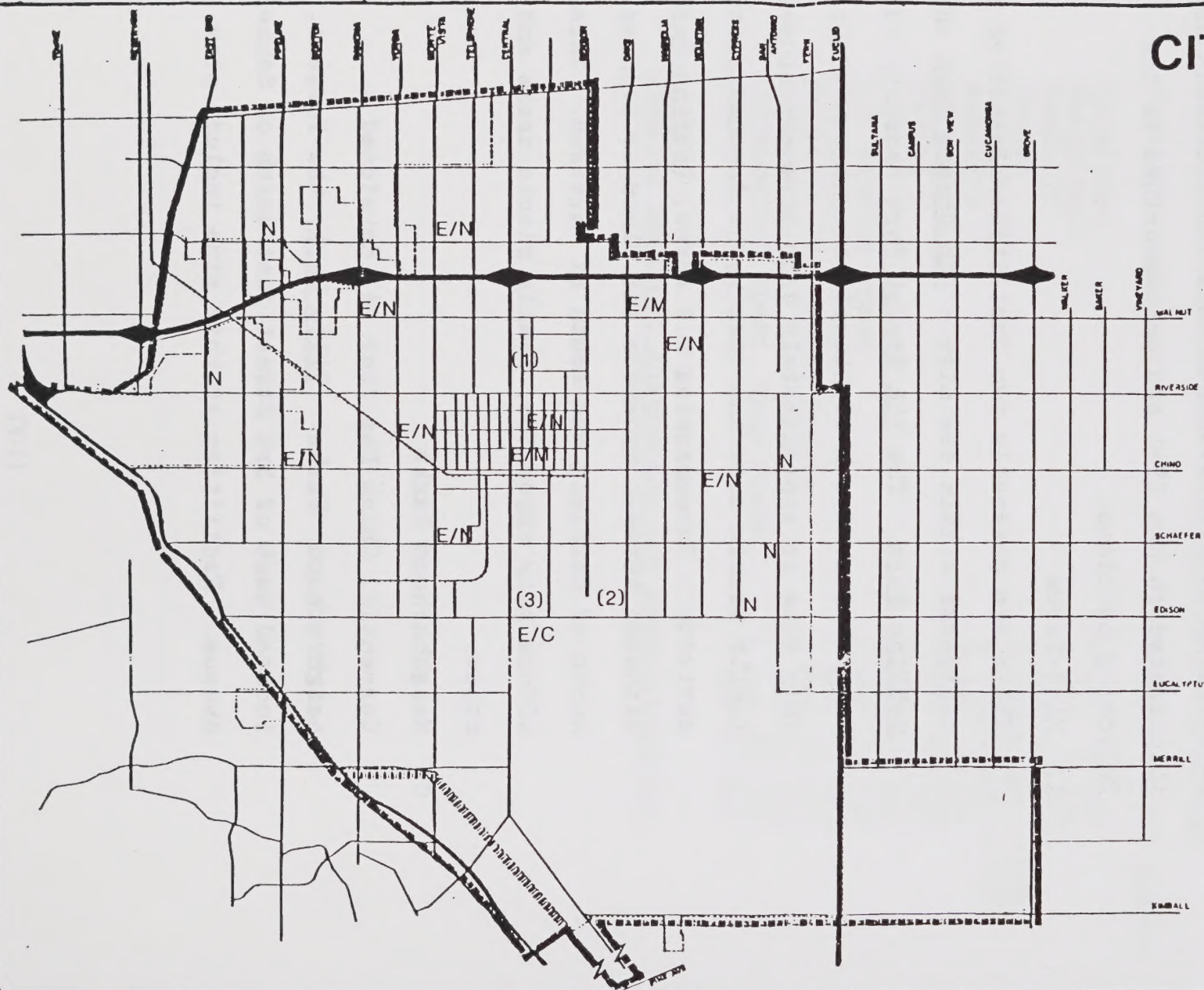
MAP IV-1

PARK MASTER PLAN

- E EXISTING PARKS
- C Community Park
- N Neighborhood Park
- M Mini Park

Special Use Facility

- (1) McDonalds Mini Park
- (2) Edison Easement
- (3) Chino Fairgrounds



apparatus, family and group picnic areas, softball diamond, multi-purpose courts, off street parking and open space. Monte Vista Park, a 5.5 acre facility, is located on Monte Vista Avenue at 'D' Street. This park offers play apparatus, family and group picnic areas, a community recreation center, multi-purpose and horseshoe courts, off street parking and open space. Bob B. McLeod Park is a 3.5 acre site located on Carissa Avenue just south of Walnut. Facilities here include basketball courts, play apparatus, a picnic shade structure and open space. Liberty Park is located on the southwest corner of the Telephone Avenue and Adams Street intersection encompassing 7.5 acres. Facilities included are a multi-purpose ballfield, sand volleyball courts, play apparatus, basketball courts, family and group picnic areas and open space.

3. Community Parks

Ruben S. Ayala Community Park is the sole community park facility in the city. Located on the

southeast corner where Central and Edison Avenues intersect, this park encompasses 40 acres of land which is being leased from the State of California. Facilities housed at this site include four multi-purpose fields, two baseball/soccer fields, concession/announcer booth, restroom facilities, play apparatus, picnic pavillions, exercise cluster courses, spectator seating, open space for unstructured activity and off-street parking.

4. City Parks

The city currently has one city park - Central Park. Occupying 2+ acres it is situated between "D" Street and Chino Avenue on Central Avenue. The site includes a recreation center which houses recreation division offices, community services division offices, play apparatus, family picnic areas, open space and Fire Department facility. Table IV-2 provides a matrix of park facilities throughout the city.

5. Regional Parks

TABLE IV - 2
PARK FACILITIES

NAME	TYPE	ACREAGE	Play Apparatus	Family Picnic Area	Group Picnic Area	Wading/Spray Pool	Swimming Pool	Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Tennis Courts	Community Center Building	Multi-Purpose Courts	Shuffleboard Courts	Horseshoe Courts	Off Street Parking	Open "Free Play" Area	Water Amenities	Gymnasium	Night Lighting	Restrooms	Concession Building
1. VILLA	Neighborhood	10	x	x	x				x			x			x	x			x	x	
2. CENTRAL	City	2	x	x							x				x	x					
3. SEBRING	Mini	0.6	x	x											x	x					
4. 7TH STREET	Mini	0.1		x												x					
5. MONTE VISTA	Neighborhood	5.5	x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x					
6. AYALA	Community	40	x	x	x			x	x						x	x			x	x	x
7. MCLEOD	Neighborhood	3.5	x	x	x							x			x	x					
8. LIBERTY	Neighborhood	7.5	x	x	x				x			x			x	x					
9. WALNUT	Neighborhood	5	x	x	x							x			x	x					
10. HERITAGE	Neighborhood	10	x	x				x							x	x					
11. MTN. VIEW	Neighborhood	10	x	x					x						x	x				x	x
12. CENTENNIAL	Mini	0.1		x												x			x		
13. OAK TREE SQUARE	Mini	0.2		x												x			x		

There is one regional park within Chino's service area - Prado Regional Park. Although the county is updating the park master plan, current facilities include an R.V. Park, softball fields, campground, golf courses, water features, group picnic shelters, family picnic areas and open space for unstructured activities.

6. Special Use Facilities

a. Community Centers

There are three small facilities currently utilized as community centers within neighborhood parks. The Central Park Recreation Center is utilized to house various recreation classes such as tiny tots, karate and painting to mention but a few. The Monte Vista Park Community Center is utilized solely for recreation purposes. The center includes a multi-purpose room, game room, arts and crafts area, kitchen, office space, and restrooms. The

Community Building located on 10th and "B" Streets is utilized by various community groups such as Kiwanis and Rotary International. It is also utilized for recreation class programs and theatrical presentations. It includes office space, kitchen and pantry, several meeting rooms, multi-purpose room, restrooms, and an auditorium with a stage.

b. Swimming Pools

Chino has two (2) swimming pools available for public use: one at Chino High School and one at Don Lugo High School. Both pools are used on a summer basis for public use, and utilized by the school district year round. Swimming lessons, as well as recreation swim programs, are offered on a seasonal basis. Currently, there are no city-owned and operated pool facilities.

c. Golf Courses

Presently, within Chino's sphere of influence four 18 hole golf courses are available for public use. These courses, owned and operated

by two country clubs, offer Chino residents ample golfing opportunity within a short drive.

d. Senior Citizen Center

The Chino Senior Citizens' Center is located on Central Avenue at "D" Street. This facility includes kitchen and pantry areas, office space, multi-purpose room, art, craft and game rooms, restrooms, a meeting/conference room and a lobby/lounge area. Table IV-3 provides a matrix of school recreation facilities while Table IV-4 lists miscellaneous local recreation facilities.

C. FUTURE FACILITY DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to the need for parks and open space within the city, a need for special use facilities also exists. A summary of currently needed facilities follows:

1. MULTI-PURPOSE RECREATION CENTER/GYMNASIUM

Because of the overcrowding now being experienced by the school district, gymnasium space once available for use by area residents is now impacted. As no other facility of this magnitude exists within the

TABLE IV - 3

SCHOOL FACILITIES

SCHOOL	Play Apparatus	Wading/Spray Pool	Swimming Pool	Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Tennis Courts	Multi-Purpose Cts.	Shuffleboard	Horseshoes	Off-Street Parking	Open "Free-Play" Area	Water Amenities	Gymnasium
CHINO HIGH SCHOOL			x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x
DON LUGO HIGH SCHOOL			x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x
RAMONA JUNIOR HIGH				x		x	x			x	x		
MAGNOLIA JUNIOR HIGH	x			x		x	x			x	x		
WALNUT ELEMENTARY	x				x		x			x	x		
E.J. MARSHALL ELEMENTARY					x		x			x	x		
BUENA VISTA CONTINUATION													
NEWMAN ELEMENTARY	x				x		x			x	x		
GIRD ELEMENTARY	x				x		x			x	x		
GIRD PRIMARY	x				x		x			x	x		
EL RANCHO ELEMENTARY	x				x		x			x	x		
DICKSON ELEMENTARY	x				x	x	x			x	x		
CORTEZ ELEMENTARY	x				x	x	x			x	x		
LEVI DICKEY													

TABLE IV-4 - LOCAL RECREATION FACILITIES

NAME	TYPE	USE
Monte Vista Park 13169 Monte Vista Avenue Chino	Recreation Center	Recreation Programs, Meetings
Old School House Historic Museum 5493 "B" Street Chino	Special Facility	Public Tours
Chino Fairgrounds Central & Edison Avenues Chino	Multiple Use	Equestrian Facilities and Fairgrounds
Chino Community Building 5443 "B" Street Corner 10th & B Chino	Recreation Center	Meetings, Recreation Programs, etc.
Old Towne Recreation Center 13165 6th Street Chino	Recreation Center	General Programs for Surrounding Neighborhood
Central Park Recreation Center 13219 Central Avenue Chino	Recreation Center	Department Administration Offices and City-Wide Recreation Classes
Chino Senior Citizens' Center 13170 Central Avenue Chino	Special Use Facility	Senior Citizen Programs, Meetings
YMCA 12555 Central Avenue Chino	Special Use Facility	General Programs/Classes

city, a task force comprised of staff, YMCA board members, and Recreation and Community Services Commissioners has been established to determine the feasibility of constructing a "multi-purpose" facility that could include YMCA facilities as well. Once constructed, this facility could provide for a myriad of recreational activities by residents.

2. AUDITORIUM/CULTURAL CENTER

The Chino Community Center Corporation in conjunction with City Staff, is presently studying the feasibility of constructing an auditorium/cultural center. The facility would be utilized to house local and regional cultural activities, meetings, seminars and similar programs.

3. CITY/SCHOOL JOINT DEVELOPMENT

The idea of combining city and school sites for park purposes is being investigated. It is hoped the combined usage will provide for a more efficient use of land. Because the city has recently annexed property to Euclid Avenue, the idea of combining school/parks becomes more important. The school

district is in the midst of preparing to construct new schools in this newly annexed area. They have set a high school and elementary school as top priority. The city has met with school district staff to review potential sites and consider a joint venture. In June of 1985, the Recreation and Community Services Commission reviewed the issue of joint school/parks. They determined the following priority for pursuing school/parks:

- a. Joint use on an elementary school site. This is based on the type of activity that takes place on an elementary school site. The Recreation and Community Services Department usually schedules all after school (3:00 p.m.) activities on elementary sites thus decreasing schedule conflicts.
- b. Joint use on junior high school sites as a second priority. The Recreation and Community Services Department does not exercise the same amount of control on a junior high site as on an elementary school site. Some after school activity is

scheduled by the school and district thus increasing potential for scheduling conflicts.

- c. Joint use on a high school site would be a low priority. The Recreation and Community Services Commission felt that a high school would create many scheduling conflicts. The Recreation and Community Services Department has little control over the scheduling of high school sites due to the large number of school sponsored activities. The benefit of a joint high school site would be the large number of special facilities available, i.e., pool, gymnasium, etc. In order to accomplish the goal of combining school/parks, it is imperative that both agencies fully cooperate. There must be a full commitment by both agencies before any facilities are built. Also, a well written, clearly understood agreement should spell out responsibilities for maintenance, utilities, use of facilities, staffing, and other points that require clarification.

4. TRAIL SYSTEM

Attention to an equestrian/bicycle trail system is given in the Circulation Element of the General Plan. However, due to the newly annexed area in the eastern area of the city, a revised system will be proposed. The proposed revision may recommend development of a riding/hiking system along the Edison easement. This would not only improve the aesthetics of the area, but it would also serve as a connector between park facilities as parkways normally do.

V. PARK SERVICE AREA AND REGION PROGRAM

The service regions have been set up to assist with current and future planning for acquisition and development. Each planning area can be studied separately to provide a more workable area within the region. This situation provides a very detailed area to study without creating overlap and complexity. A master plan should be easily read with simple and clear boundary lines. The strategy chosen was to divide the region into four (4) service areas. These quadrants shall be delineated and bounded by primary and secondary arterials. Following are additional guidelines utilized in establishment of service area boundaries (See Map V-1).

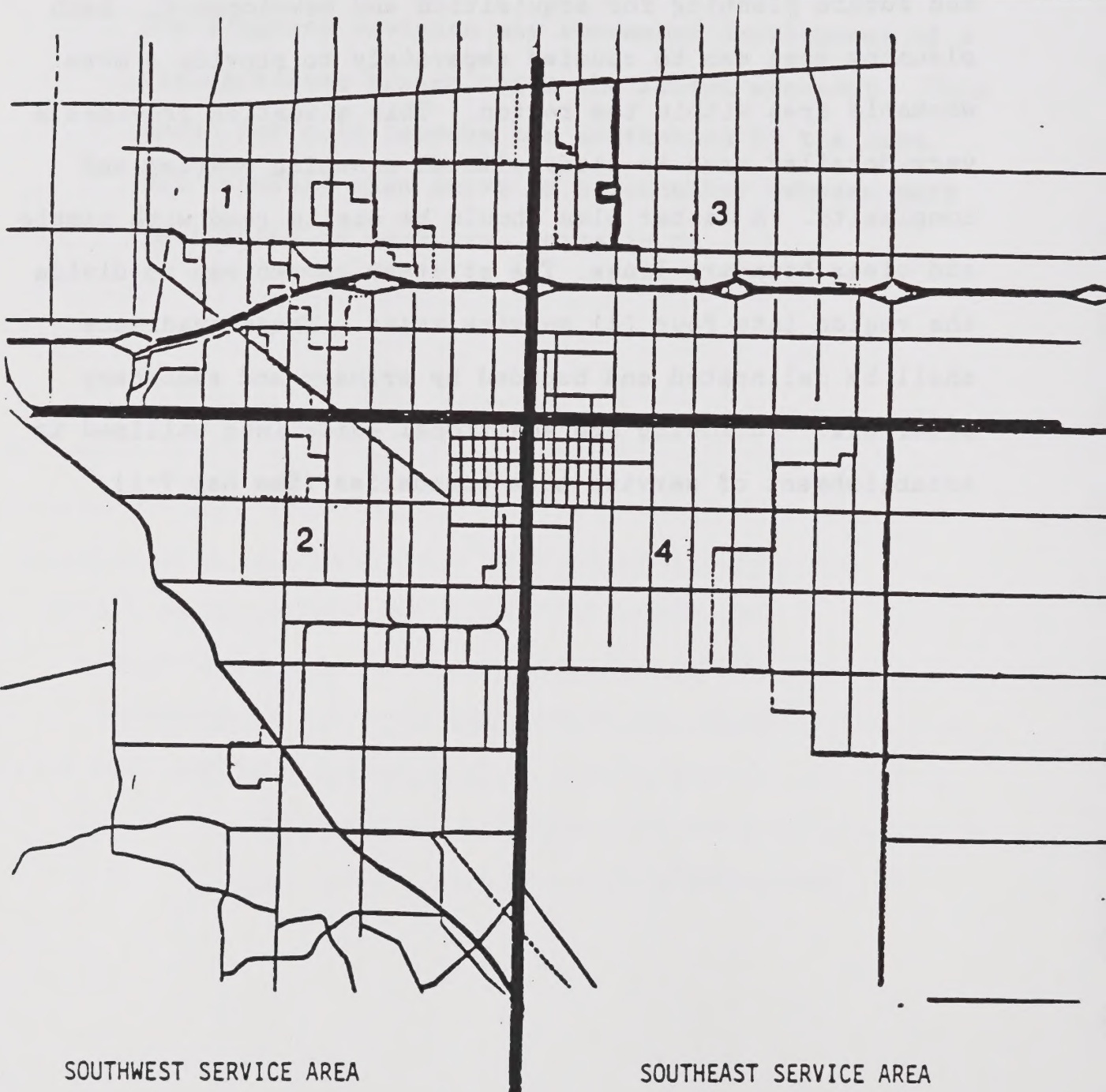
MAP 1

MAP - SERVICE REGIONS

CITY OF CHINO

NORTHWEST SERVICE AREA

NORTHEAST SERVICE AREA



- . Population growth
- . Current park development
- . Census tract information
- . School site locations
- . 1974 Master Plan document
- . Public input
- . Safe access to sites

A. SERVICE AREA ONE (NORTHWEST)

1. Present Status

Located in the northwest quadrant of the city, service area one is delineated on the north by Phillips Boulevard, on the east by Central Avenue, on the south by Riverside Drive and on the west side by the San Bernardino/Los Angeles County lines.

Currently, there are two park sites servicing this area - Liberty Park, a 7.5 acre site and Walnut Park, a 5.5 acre undeveloped site. Facilities at Liberty Park include a softball field, playlots, volleyball court, basketball court, picnic facilities and open space. The current population of service area one is 10,805 with a projected saturation population of

15,188. There is one junior high school, three elementary schools and one high school continuation facility also located in this service area.

2. Proposed Status

In comparison to recommended standards for neighborhood parks (2.5 acres per 1,000 population) service area one is presently deficient by 14 acres. Should the saturation population point be reached, an additional 11 acres for a total of 25 acres must be provided. To alleviate this problem, it is recommended that three sites be developed: two (2) sites - ten (10) acres and five (5) acres, should be developed north of the Pomona Freeway and west of Ramona Avenue and a ten (10) acre site south of the Pomona Freeway and west of Pipeline. This arrangement would provide for necessary acreage in unincorporated areas within the city's sphere of influence and circumvent problems of accessibility caused by the freeways intersection.

B. SERVICE AREA TWO (SOUTHWEST)

1. Present Status

Service area two is bordered on the north side by Riverside Drive, on the west by State Highway 71, on the east side by Central Avenue, and on the south side by the city limits. There are three existing parks located in service area two: Monte Vista, Villa and Chino/Norton parks. Monte Vista is a 5 acre site with a recreation center staffed by part time employees, playground equipment, outside basketball courts, cluster course and open space. Villa Park is a 10 acre site with a multi-purpose lighted field, handball courts, outside basketball courts, restrooms, picnic shelter, playground equipment and open space. Both sites are fully developed. Chino/Norton is an undeveloped 10 acre site located on the northwest corner of Chino and Norton Avenues. There is one high school, two elementary schools and one county branch library located in this quadrant. The current population is 9,815 with a projected saturation population of 12,686.

2. Proposed Status

Although there is no current park acreage deficiency, once the population saturation point is reached, an additional 7+ acres should be provided. It is proposed that this development occur south of Riverside Drive and near State Highway 71. However, priority should be given to the development of the Chino/ Norton park site. Joint efforts between city staff and area youth organizations are being pursued in this regard.

C. SERVICE AREA THREE (NORTHEAST)

1. Present Status

Service area three is bordered on the north by the city limits, on the west by Central Avenue, on the east by Euclid, and on the south by Riverside Drive. At the present time, there are two parks located in service area three - Bob B. McLeod and Sebring parks. McLeod is a fully developed 3.5 acre site with playground equipment, outside basketball courts, picnic pavillion, and open space. Sebring is a .6 acre mini park located in a dense residential area with play apparatus and open space. A total of 4.1

acres of parkland is developed in service area three. The current estimated population is 9,591 with a projected saturation population of 12,786. There is presently one high school and one elementary school located in this service area.

2. Proposed Status

According to national standards, an additional 27 acres are needed. However, it has been determined that due to the buildout which has occurred in this area, it would only be feasible to designate an additional 16+ acres as open space. It is recommended that a ten (10) acre site be located north of the Pomona Freeway and west of Benson and a 6+ acre site be situated east of Mountain, south of the Pomona Freeway, west of the Fern Avenue right-of-way and in close proximity (north or south) of Riverside Drive.

D. SERVICE AREA FOUR (SOUTHEAST)

1. Present Status

Service area four is delineated by Riverside Drive to the north, Central Avenue to the west, Euclid Avenue to the east and the Chino Institute for Men to the

south. Located in this quadrant is one neighborhood park - Mountain View, one city-wide park - Central Park and one community park - Ruben S. Ayala Community Park. Mountain View is a 10 acre site which is currently undeveloped. Central Park is a 2+ acre site with a recreation center, playground equipment, open space, and Fire Department and Community Services facilities. Ruben S. Ayala Community Park is a 40 acre site with four softball and two hardball fields (all with soccer facility overlays), three playlots, restroom/storage facilities, one concession/announcer booth, picnic pavillions, volleyball courts, exercise cluster course, open space and two parking lots. There is one junior high and elementary school located in this service area.

2. Proposed Status

Presently, service area four is deficient by 4+ acres. (Because Ruben S. Ayala Community Park facilities serve the entire community, its acreage is not included in arriving at neighborhood park

acreage requirements). However, once the newly annexed eastside area is developed as proposed in the East Chino Specific Plan, an additional 30 acres of open space will be required. City staff, in conjunction with "Specific Plan" consultants have identified numerous sites and strategies for incorporating open space into the development plan. They include the following:

- a. SCE Right-of-Way may be utilized for development of a riding/hiking bikeway trail as a connector from the Ruben S. Ayala Community Park site to future park sites in the east side.
- b. Joint school/park site development would provide for necessary facilities to both entities on a more cost effective basis.
- c. Cypress Channel, as indicated in the "Specific Plan" document, may be utilized for development of a riding/hiking trail within its right-of way. A linkage to the SCE potential trail system would provide access from the northern section of the specific plan area to the southern section

and Ayala Park.

In addition, staff is studying the feasibility of developing additional State of California land east of the existing Ruben S. Ayala Community Park. Other potential areas for open space include the area east of San Antonio, south of Chino Avenue, north of Schaefer and west of Euclid Avenue. However, priority has been given to the development of the currently unimproved Mountain View park site. Neighborhood park acreage within the city totals 54.1. In comparison to national standards, the City is deficient by 82 acres overall. By dividing the City into four service areas, provision of open space and recreational opportunities may be facilitated in a more timely manner.

VI. FINANCES

A. BACKGROUND

One of the most obvious considerations related to any single recreation facility of a total park and recreation system must be what it will cost to acquire the needed property and develop the facilities desired. Another consideration, which is important, but often overlooked, is what will it cost to maintain the facility on a yearly basis. Often, the cost of operating a facility will surpass the original development cost in a short period of time. Any public agency which is not able or willing to properly operate its public facilities, should consider the ramifications. Facilities which are poorly supervised and maintained can often be characterized by the following:

1. A low level of use by the community
2. A general lack of pride and respect for the facility and perhaps for those who operate it
3. A high degree of vandalism

4. Experience at facilities having a negative rather than positive effect
5. Encouragement of undesirable attitudes and activities
6. Lack of proper maintenance has been shown in many cases to greatly increase long range costs

The maintenance and development standards are based upon estimates of park directors who are involved with park development and maintenance on a daily basis.

These standards represent the current average cost of developing and maintaining neighborhood parks similar to these existing and proposed in the planning area.

The following should be used for general reference only as each individual recreation area has its own unique maintenance and operational requirements. It should be understood that these costs change with inflationary patterns and may need to be updated occasionally.

It is very difficult to determine an average cost for park maintenance as many variables have an effect on

maintenance costs. The size of the area, wages of personnel, type of development, level of use, degree of vandalism, etc. all affect the total cost of the maintenance. The most prominent factor affecting the cost is the neighborhood and the community. It should be understood that a park is a focal point within a community and can be an asset or a liability to good community relations for the city.

B. PARK ACQUISITION

Land suitable for local parks will be located on prime land within residential areas. Unless extenuating circumstances permit the acquisition of these lands at less than current fair market value, it can be expected that the acquisition costs for such lands will be an average of \$89,250 per acre at present (1987) and that the price may continue to escalate with the national and local economy.

Confidential and informal estimates can be made by the staff based upon zoning, similar land sales, etc. It is recommended that a professional appraiser be used to determine the fair market value of property which the city intends to acquire.

C. PARK DEVELOPMENT

Park development costs depend upon the methods of development, i.e., volunteer donated material/labor as opposed to development performed by a private contractor. The average development cost for neighborhood parks is approximately \$70,000 to \$80,000 per acre. Following is a list of unit costs based on 1985 construction costs and should be used as reference only:

Surveying and Grading (contouring and site work)	\$17,000
Irrigation System (automatic)	55,000
Concrete and Asphalt (courtslabs, walks, parking)	45,000
Utilities (sewer, electrical, etc.)	10,000
Landscaping (turf, trees, shrubs)	50,000
Children's Play Area (equipment, play surface)	15,000
Control Building (restrooms, storage)	60,000
Family Picnic Areas (slabs, tables, etc.)	6,500
Design Fees (concept, construction drawings, etc.)	20,000

Typical Local Park Improvement Costs (Basic Development)

Item	Average Cost Per Acre
Grading	\$ 3,400
Irrigation	10,000
Soil Preparation & Turf	5,000
Plant Materials	5,000
Sidewalks	5,000
Security Lights	4,000

(Unit Cost Items) Average Estimated Cost Per Unit Installed

Play Area & Equipment	\$ 15,500	\$ 60,000
Drinking Fountains	3,500	10,000
Benches	1,500	3,000
Picnic Tables	5,000	8,000
Bike Racks	150	300
Tennis Courts	140,000	130,000
Control Buildings (restrooms, storage)	60,000	80,000
Lighting (sports area)	65,000	95,000
Multi-Purpose Courts	12,000	18,000
Neighborhood Recreation Building	500,000	1,000,000

A cost analysis for complete site development is illustrated in Table VI-1.

TABLE VI-I

Park Development Cost

Development	1 Acre	5 Acres
Grading & Surveying	\$ 4,400	\$22,000
Irrigation (automatic)	17,000	85,000
Soil Preparation & Turf	6,000	25,000
Plant Materials	5,000	25,000
Concrete & Asphalt (slabs, walks, parking, etc.)	8,000	40,000
Utilities (sewer, electrical, etc.)	2,000	10,000
Security Lighting	4,000	20,000
Play Area & Equipment	17,000	20,000
Drinking Fountains	3,500	10,000
Benches	1,500	3,000
Picnic Tables	5,000	8,000
Bike Racks	200	400
Total	\$73,600	\$268,400

D. MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

In light of recent budgetary cuts experienced by local government, the Recreation and Community Services Department must be cognizant of maintenance cost impacts when acquiring and developing new park sites. Innovative park design concepts must be utilized in order to incorporate cost-saving low maintenance practices.

Although maintenance costs vary relative to task and circumstances (i.e. size of facility, personnel costs, etc.), a current cost of \$2500 per acre is estimated. This figure includes cost for personnel, utilities, and supplies for a typical neighborhood park facility.

Another factor to consider when estimating maintenance cost per acre is the type of park developed. It is apparent that the maintenance cost for a more formal type of development would be much greater than that for a golf course or natural wilderness type facility. In general, the per acre cost for maintenance tends to decrease as park development density decreases.

E. FUNDING SOURCES

In light of recent budgetary cuts at both federal and state levels, Parks and Recreation Departments need to pursue alternative methods of funding program/facility development. These alternative methods range from federal and state grants and loans, to local development fees to private donations and contributions. A brief synopsis of these various funding sources follows:

1. Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant:

The LWCF program was established to provide funds to federal and local agencies. The types of projects funded include acquisition or development of neighborhood, community or regional parks. The City of Chino has utilized LWCF monies towards the development of Ruben S. Ayala Community Park.

2. Regional Competitive Grant Program:

When available, the purpose of this program is to provide funds for park and/or facility development only. It is anticipated that staff shall pursue securing funds from this program for future site development.

3. Quimby Act:

The Quimby Act enables local agencies to require residential developers to provide land or in-lieu fees for park and recreation facility development.

Current (1986) fees assessed are as follows:

Single Family Dwelling	\$ 1244.99
Multi-Family Dwelling	705.51
Mobile Home Dwelling	582.66

4. Private Donations/Contributions:

Because of limited public funding sources, department staff is looking to the private sector to help alleviate the burden of acquisition/development costs.

Private sources identified include the establishment of a Park and Recreation Foundation, securing funds from various private foundations and utilization of the Volunteers in the Parks Program (V.I.P.) to help defray expenses. To date, the V.I.P. Program has been involved with purchasing and installation of playground equipment, planting of trees and general improvements to park sites to name but a few.

VII. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on demographic information and service area needs, the following general recommendations and standards are being recommended:

1. City should adopt minimum park and recreation standards as outlined in this report.
2. Take steps to acquire and develop additional park lands in areas within the city which are currently deficient in adequate recreation lands.
3. City should continually update the growth (population) projections of the General Plan and take appropriate steps to acquire desirable recreation facilities in line with the current projects at the appropriate time. Park sites should be chosen and acquired well in advance of development so as to insure better site choices at the best acquisition price.
4. Park sites should be purchased in advance of need to insure their availability when required to serve the area.
5. Evaluate personnel needs periodically to assure adequate staffing is available to implement plans.
6. The city agencies responsible for administration of parks should continue to encourage and request private owners and public agencies to sell, donate, or lease

for nominal fees, surplus lands which are suitable for park and open space areas.

7. City should cooperate with the School District to provide joint school and city recreation facilities (see policy).
8. Continue close working relationships with the School District in order to assure the optimum use of recreation facilities during the school year through the Joint Powers Agreement.
9. Support the School District in maintenance of jointly used facilities through efficient scheduling.
10. Research possible funding sources outside the city's sphere, i.e. foundations, grants, etc.
11. Encourage the County of San Bernardino to implement action to meet the local recreation space needs of County residents who are not within the city. If needs are met and the city were to annex such areas, no immediate deficiencies would be facing the city.
12. Adopt master plans of bicycle and equestrian trails as they relate to the Master Plan Sites.
13. Encourage any Park Bond Issue that would provide funds for the acquisition and development of required park acreage that will not be met by dedication of park lands and/or fee by private developers.

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